Ku Klux Klan - 1925. Alabama.

JEFFERSON JURY PROBES FLOGGINGS

Strong Charges Delivered to Jury By Criminal Court Judges

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 16.—Special to The Advertiser.—The Jefferson county grand jury met in special session today to probe the numerous floggings and other activities of masked bands that have occurred in Birmingham and vicinity recently.

The jury was called to go to the bottom of the attacks, termed outrages by Judges H. B. Heflin and W. E. Fort of the criminal division of the circuit court, both of whom delivered strong charges to the jury on the special investigation.

If the present laws are not adequate to protect citizens, Judge Fort declared, it was the business of the grand jury to make recommendations that might be carried out by the next state legislature.

No law violations could be worse for the morale of the public than these masked assaults, Judge Heflin stated, calling upon the grand jury to do all it could to stop them.

Several recent victims of floggings appeared before the grand jury Monday.

FIVE MEN ARRESTED FOR FLOGGING CLERK

Jasper, Ala., March 11.—Five men are now in jail here in connection with the flogging of George Tallant, hotel clerk, Saturday night. C. H. Bradford, miner, and Will Dupree, cotton mill worker, were arrested today. Earl Upton, Homer Sanderson and J. H. McCoy were taken into custody yesterday.

According to Tallant, more than 30 persons were in the hooded and robed party that took him from an automobile and lashed him with a rawhide whip. Friends of Tallant have raised a fund here to prosecute the alleged members of the band and have employed two attorneys to handle the case.

FOUR OR FIVE HORSEMEN?

Baptist Minister Denounces Fiery Cross Episodes In Montgomery.

Monday evening, in the city of Montgomery, a city which prides itself upon being a bulwark of Anglo-Saxonism, tolerance and religious and personal liberty; under the cloak of night when most decent, law-observing, God-fearing people were within their homes, some person or persons unknown to the police authorities, placed burning crosses in front of the residences of four citizens of this community, terrorizing not only the persons involved but every woman and child in the neighborhood who were awakened by their unholy glare, and nobody else.

To each fiery cross was attached a small hangman's noose and knot, and to each knot was pinned a typewritten warning that the person to whom it was addressed must either mend his ways or leave Montgomery.

By the use of the cross the very symbol of Christianity, in such a degrading manner, an insult was offered to the very memory of Jesus Christ and everything decent, fair and honorable which He taught mankind by His life of love and charity.

The four notes turned in to police headquarters were poorly worded, profane and vulgar, stamping the writers thereof as being vicious, un-Godly and illiterate. They were all signed "The Four Horsemen."

The riders must have been chosen from the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, and if so, it is a slur, a slander and a hunk of filth heaved at the inspired and immortal Revelation of St. John. In this great classic the four horsemen named were Pestilence, Famine, War and Death; and if the persons warned last evening pay the slightest attention to such tactics or alter their ways one iota because of these anonymous and venomous notes, they will but add one more horseman, in spirit, to the four named; and he will be the most loathsome and accursed of them all and will most probably be termed—Cowardice.

LIVINGSTON T. MAYS.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 28, 1925.

SEVEN ARRESTED ON INDICTMENTS IN FLOGGINGS

Accused Men Released On Bond Pending Early Trials

Seven men were arrested Monday in connection with the recent floggings in Birmingham following their indictment last Friday after a sweeping grand jury investigation into a dozen reported whippings over the district.

Violation of section 4938 of the code of Alabama prohibiting "white-capping" or assaults by masked men or bands, is charged against E. T. Moore, C. R. Edney, E. H. Roebuck and E. T. Turner, all of whom were released Monday on bonds of $2,500 each in connection with the alleged flogging, ten days ago, of D. J. Houston, 2028½ Avenue B.

Henry E. Mathieu, Dock Powell and A. J. DeShazo, all of West End, were placed under bonds of $1,000 each on charges of assault with intent to murder in connection with the alleged whipping last Monday of Dr. S. T. Shepherd of Central Park. All three of the men had their bonds prepared when warrants were served on them Monday by Chief Deputy Henry S. Hill.

Speedy trial of all seven of the men is expected following announcement by Solicitor Davis that he would seek to have the cases set as "preferred" on the court dockets and in accord with the grand jury's recommendations that alleged flogging cases be given right of way in the courts.

Huston is said to have been whipped by relatives of his wife. The accused men face a maximum penalty of $500 fine and one year in prison upon conviction.

Dr. Shepherd alleges he was beaten with brass knucks by three men who called him to a house near his residence under a pretext of wanting medical aid. One of the men is said to have charged the physician with "irregularities" with his wife.

BIRMINGHAM LASHERS CLAIM FIFTH VICTIM

Finally the "Law" Threatens to Do Something About It.

FLOGGERS WEAR NO MASK

Man Abducted on Downtown Streets, Taken to Country and Given 50 Lashes—Says Wife's Relatives Were Attackers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 13—D. J. Houston, 32, the fourth flogging victim of the present week and the fifth within the past nine days, was confined to his bed Friday suffering from the effects of a severe manhandling administered by five men he said were relatives of his wife.

Houston said he was taken into the country and struck approximately 50 blows with a leather strap or pine sapling. His back was a mass of cuts and welts. He said the men told him he was beaten because he was not working to support his wife.

Simultaneously with the latest outbreak of mob violence since last Tuesday, Solicitor Jim Davis announced that the grand jury would make a special investigation of the cases of floggings here this week.

The new grand jury meets Monday and Davis said today that all victims of floggers whom he could find would be called before that body and asked to aid in running down those responsible.

Besides Houston, these victims include: Joseph Zimmerman of Inglenook, flogged early Tuesday morning and still missing; Philip LaSusa, grocer, beaten Tuesday night and still confined to his bed; San Antonio, Fairfield restaurant keeper, whipped Wednesday night and also still in bed; Percy Hambry, negro grocer, severely flogged last week.

The assault on Houston was the most darking of the series. He told police that at 8 o'clock last night while walking with a friend near the down town area, four unmasked men drove up to the curb and called him to their automobile. He claimed that they forced him at the point of a revolver to get into the machine and then drove to the outskirts of the city.

"Two of them held revolvers against my sides, and told me that if I even whispered they would kill me," Houston told a reporter today. "I was blindfolded and we drove for some time. Then I was thrown from the car and the men began to beat me. They drove away, leaving me blindfolded and telling me not to move or say anything until they were gone.

"When I removed the blindfold I found that I was near New Castle and started to walk back to town. At Lewisburg I met two officers, who brought me home."

Houston, who told police he recognized every member of the party, asserted that he would confer with Solicitor Davis with a view to instituting criminal prosecution of his assailants and if necessary, would swear out warrants against each of the floggers.

Later, officers who talked to Houston Thursday night, told Chief of Police McDuff that Houston told him he recognized his wife's father and brother and three other men. With this, Chief McDuff detailed two detectives to work on the case and announced that he would press it to a grand jury hearing.

Houston's statements that he was attacked by relatives of his wife were corroborated by the latter, who declared that she had overheard a conspiracy between several of her relatives in which they proposed to flog Houston as a move to force a final separation between husband and wife.

BIRMINGHAM LAW AT MERCY OF MOB RULE

Birmingham, Ala., March 20—Percy Hambrey, grocer, with a store at 23d St. and Ninth Ave., was seized in his store Wednesday night by a band of unmasked whites, taken to a wooded section and flogged unmercifully.

The assault upon Mr. Hambrey was the fourth of the kind within a week in this city. The other mob victims have all been white. The mobs, in each case, have been made up of white men. A white grocer, Philip Lasusa, was abducted from his store Monday night; Sam Antonio (white), operator of the Fairfield Coney shop, was abducted and attacked Wednesday night. Joseph Zimmerman (white), powerhouse engineer for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was severely flogged late Monday night.

BIRMINGHAM DOCTOR BRUTALLY ASSAULTED

Lured to Pretended Patient's Home and There Beaten.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18.—Dr. S. T. Shepherd, prominent physician of Central Park, fashionable residence section is the latest victim of unlawful night attacks, police admitted Wednesday when questioned as to the reports of an alleged flogging that occurred Monday night.

Dr. Shepherd was lured from his home under pretext of administering to a patient, it was stated, only to be jumped upon by the supposed patient and two other men and assaulted.

Verification of the assault could not be obtained Wednesday afternoon from the home of Dr. Shepherd, all queries applied to Mrs. Shepherd being met with the retort, "We have nothing at all to say."

Dr. Shepherd was at home, however, and it was stated by members of offices close to his that he had not been down for two days. He is a man about 60 years old.

The physician, however, appeared before the grand jury Wednesday morning. Solicitor James G. Davis admitted, and returned immediately to his home. The solicitor said he was unable to give out any information as to what was told in the grand jury room.

Police declared they had withheld the information in order to arrest the three men, all of whom were identified by the physician. No arrests have yet been made, however.

Summoned to Patient's Home.

The information in the hands of police was that about 9 o'clock Monday night Dr. Shepherd received a telephone call to come to the house of a "patient" who lived in that section of the city and whom the doctor had waited on before. When the physician arrived there, it is said, he was met at the door and ushered into the room of the "patient." There, before he could defend himself, police say, the doctor was hit in the side of the head with a pair of brass "knuck" by one man and struck in the face by another. He was virtually knocked unconscious by the blows and with difficulty made his way home.

According to police, the men when they jumped on him, accused him of indiscretions with the wife of one of them. Dr. Shepherd, it is said, denies any such charge and expresses the conviction that the charge and attack were part of a blackmail scheme.

The attack on Dr. Shepherd recalls that it was by a similar ruse that enemies of Dr. Dowling, city and county health officer, lured him out into a lonely country road for a severe flogging about two years ago.

KLAN FLOGGERS DRAW HEAVY FINE IN ALABAMA

JASPER, Ala., April 9.—Will Dupree was today found guilty on a charge of flogging George Tallant and sentenced to six months at hard labor and to pay a fine of $1000. He appealed the verdict and sentence of the County Court to the Circuit Court. Four other men are under indictments on a similar charge.

Two former members of the Ku Klux Klan, Van G. Tubbs and M. G. Fields testified during Dupree's trial to proceedings in klan meetings. Fields testified that plans to whip Tallant were discussed at several meetings and Tubbs said he was present at a klan meeting on the night of the Tallant flogging and that Dupree and other members left the hall early in the evening.

Tallant, on the stand, testified he pulled a mask from Dupree's face and thereby recognized him. Dupree is attempting to establish an alibi.

KLANSMEN VISIT BULLOCK HAMLET

Perote Witnesses Parade of Masked Men; Speaker Extols Aims of Organization

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., May 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—Residents of Perote, a small village 15 miles south of Union Springs in Bullock county, reported a parade of the Ku Klux Klan in their streets Thursday night. Hooded members of the order came in cars from all points of the compass, especially from the directions of Troy, Brundidge and Union Springs. The cars were parked in the suburbs, the hooded members in silent Indian file passed through the village headed by a stalwart member carrying the United States flag, followed by another with a flaming cross.

The parade was said to have been in strict military order, the men marching straight in line, looking neither to right nor left saying nothing. At the center of the village a halt was called and a spokesman briefly addressed the crowd. It is stated that the coming of the klansmen had been fully announced and that South Bullock was out in large numbers to witness the affair. A number of negroes also gathered in a huddle to one side.

The spokesman is said to have asserted that the order stood for law enforcement, for white supremacy and that it was the friend of every good negro who understood his place as a law abiding member of society. The parade is estimated variously at 100 to 50 members. No disorder is reported, no intimation of the need of klan activities was mentioned. Villagers gave good attention and discussed the matter among themselves and held no conversation with klansmen. Perote is one of the quietest, most law abiding villages in this section and the parade is supposed to have been staged as a part of a drive for membership and an exhibition of strength of membership in South Bullock.

CALERA MEN ARE PUT UNDER ARREST FOR ALLEGED FLOGGING

Two Claim They Know Nothing of Affair and Can Produce Proof of Their Presence Elsewhere

CLANTON, ALA., Nov. 19.—Special to The Advertiser.—Sheriff T. J. Littlejohn, today served warrants on Walter B. Ozley, postmaster at Calera, J. H. Denham, grocery and meat market proprietor, and Dick Martin, mechanic, charged with assault and battery on the person of former Senator Thomas A. Curry, of Clanton. The arrest grew out of the alleged flogging of Curry sometime ago, the warrants being issued by Chief Law Enforcement Officer Walter K. McAdory, Wednesday and returnable to Chilton county Circuit Court.

According to Sheriff Littlejohn, two of the men Ozley and Denham denied, at the time of arrest, any knowledge of, or connection with the flogging affair, the third man, the sheriff reports, having nothing to say. The postmaster talked most, the sheriff said, stating that the matter has caused him and his wife a great deal of trouble. He declared, according to the sheriff, that he can produce any number of affidavits showing that he was elsewhere on the night of the whipping.

Another of the men declared he could prove he was in Columbiana in company with a prominent Alabama lady, whom he named. The sheriff reports that there was no excitement in Calera at the time of the arrests, but that citizens by the dozens offered to sign the bonds of the men. Chief Deputy Culp informs the correspondent that he counted ten names on one of the bonds and Sheriff Littlejohn says the total amount of security backing the three bonds would probably total $200,000.

Sheriff Littlejohn reports that he examined the bodies of the men for scars alleged by former Senator Curry to have been inflicted upon their bodies by him with a pocket knife, but failed to find any signs.

A WHITE-ROBED BAND VISITS MINISTER

A band of white-robed persons, riding in three automobiles visited the home of Rev. J. S. Brown, of Avondale, Monday night. Rev. Brown had received a letter a few days before advising that he leave the city within a given time. This warning was not heeded and the body appeared dressed in the Ku Klux uniform. They gave impression as being members of that society.

The visit of this disguised body has created an unusual sensation and an effort is being made to establish the motive. Rev. J. S. Brown, Pastor of the St. James A. M. E. Church of Avondale, is recognized among his associates as a quiet, unassuming, law-abiding citizen and an exceptional minister of the gospel. Why he should be attacked is a question. Why should three automobiles filled with robed persons visit his home and ask for him, disturbing his wife and aged mother?

Is the Ku Klux Klan organization responsible for this visit, and if so what has the Rev. J. S. Brown done to provoke such attack? Under all the circumstances, knowing the prejudices that exist in certain professions and callings of our group, we feel to doubt this act as being directed by the Ku Klux Klan organization. While we feel that the institution is unfriendly to our people and has had many discouraging statements to make concerning our progress, we can not agree that the race would be justified in leaving this matter uninvestigated and as a charge against that organization. We are of the opinion that if Rev. Brown had stood his grounds and exercised that God-given right that the master of every home should exercise in matters of this kind, a story startling and full of explanation would have been revealed. There are times when we are expected to stand up, even at the peril of our own lives. We urge that the ministers make full and complete investigation of this matter and when the true story is known, the proper exposure should be made.

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WHITE MEN AND NEGRO NEAR GADSDEN FLOGGED

Gadsden, Ala., January 16.—Details of a triple flogging administered to two white men and a negro by a group of unidentified white men near here Thursday night were related by George [illegible], one of the white victims, when he staggered home Friday suffering from severe body bruises. Jim Morgan was the other white victim, while Will Ross is the negro.

Morgan was at home Friday, his body discolored from the beating. The negro Ross had not been found at a late hour.

According to the story told by Ramsey, a band of about a dozen white men knocked on his door in the early part of Thursday night and declared they had a warrant for his arrest, on a charge of violating the prohibition law. When he opened the door, the men seized and blindfolded him and then forced him into one of the group of four automobiles used by the band Ramsey related.

The group proceeded to a secluded spot when a halt was made, a man thrust from one of the cars and whipped unmercifully. This was Ross, the negro, Ramsey said

The band then drove to Morgan's house and forced him to enter one of the cars. After driving several miles, Morgan and he were beaten until neither could stand, Ramsey declared.

Frequent admonitions of "You go home, quit bootlegging and go to work," were made by the men during the whippings, Ramsey said. Beyond this, no motive for the whipping was known.

OFFICERS SEEKING CLUES TO FIERY MIDNIGHT CROSSES

Mayor Gunter Issues Statement Asking Cooperation in Enforcing Law; Mystery Shrouds Warnings

Aroused by a threat of a reign of terror that took form early Tuesday morning in blazing crosses before the homes of citizens of Montgomery and suburbs, police and officers of the sheriff's department massed forces Tuesday evening to prevent a repetition of a blight on Montgomery's peaceful existence.

While police, for reasons not given maintained a [illegible] Mayor Gunter Jr., issued an appeal to citizens of Montgomery to lend enthusiastic cooperation in bringing the culprits to justice.

Five crosses are known to have been burned, while as many others were reported burning in other parts of the city. The crosses, it was said, were about three feet in heighth, and wrapped with rags soaked in kerosene oil. Scores of citizens were aroused late Monday night to behold fiery crosses nailed to trees. Police claim to have in possession a cross taken from the 1100 block of South Court street but refused to exhibit the clue.

According to members of the sheriff's department a cross was reported burning in the 1100 block of Catoma street which was followed, they said, by a report from Edward Wampole, that a threat with the lone word "Beware," written in a crude hand, had been found in his doorway. The threat, it was said, was signed, "The Four Horsemen."

Officials of the sheriff's department also received a report that a similar warning had been placed beneath the door of D. P. Smith in Chisholm, with the identical signature. Upon investigation it was learned that a fiery cross was seen burning in Chisholm.

A third report, the officers stated, came from D. Solomon, prominent wholesale merchant. The nature of any message however was not divulged. A fiery cross was also reported burning at South Court and Wilson streets, near where Mr. Solomon resides. Still another was said to have been burned on Montgomery street.

Mayor Gunter Tuesday evening issued the following appeal for law and order in Montgomery:

"I deeply regret the incidents that occurred in Montgomery Monday night, and I sincerely hope that they will not be repeated. The city commissioners are bound by their oaths of office to uphold the laws of this state and city and to see that every man, no matter what race, is treated fairly and justly. If he is to be prosecuted or punished for his offenses, he should be prosecuted or punished openly, publicly and by courts and officers who have been instructed with the duty of enforcing our laws.

"The administration of justice in this county is exclusively in the hands of our citizenship. There is no excuse nor reason why these agencies are not in every degree adequate to perform the functions required of them.

"I am determined to put a stop to the employing of terrifying and unlawful methods on helpless alleged culprits of justice. I shall use every resource at my command, regardless of expense, to put a stop, once and for all, to methods employed elsewhere with disaster to whole communities.

"We will not tolerate the duplicate of the conditions existing in some of the Illinois and Louisiana towns. I appeal to every law abiding citizen in the city of Montgomery to lend me his enthusiastic cooperation in this undertaking. Anyone detected in taking the law into his own hands will be prosecuted in the courts of the county in accordance with law."

Political differences were attributed as reasons for the placing of fiery crosses before homes of citizens Monday night, by some of those who were warned.

Despite the silence of the police, it was learned that they are working on the theory that the crosses were distributed by a group of men independent of any organization who have sought this means of finding a "thrill" or with a deeper ulterior political meaning.

Mr. Wampole left Montgomery early Tuesday morning about 4 o'clock on a hunting trip with Cyrus B. Brown, president of the county board of revenue, and did not know that a cross had been burned near his home until he returned Tuesday afternoon.

CONCERNING FLOGGINGS

Two trial court judges denounced floggings in Alabama Tuesday in the course of formal charges to grand juries. Judge Walter B. Jones of the Montgomery circuit court, with characteristic vigor, assailed floggers who are said to have practiced their profane rites in Montgomery county. Judge George Smoot sitting at Clanton in Chilton county, performed a like public service in the face of an aggravated instance of such lawlessness in Chilton county which occurred a few weeks ago.

It is of course no novelty that a circuit judge in Alabama should condemn floggers. It has been done before, and no doubt will be done again, but it is an agreeable coincidence that two judges met the issue boldly on the same day.

Judge Jones in the course of his remarks to the Montgomery county grand jury, said:

> During the past few months our county has been shamed by the whipping of several citizens by unknown parties * * *
>
> Such floggings and whippings cannot be condemned too strongly and the entire might of the people of this county should be set against them. Our courts are open for the punishment of crime and no one has a right to set himself up as judge and jury in place of the constituted authorities.
>
> Some of these floggings, according to reports, have been most cruel and cowardly. Every one of them has been in violation of the laws of this state, and I trust you will do everything in your power to bring the guilty to the bar of this court for punishment.

Judge Smoot at Clanton was no less vigorous. Remarks of both jurists were quoted in the news columns of The Advertiser Tuesday, but excerpts from them will bear repetition here. Said Judge Smoot:

> A crowd of men took from his home in this county one of your citizens and administered to him punishment in the form of whipping. Now for more than 700 years it has been the cherished ideal of Anglo-Saxon liberties that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness except by due process of law.
>
> That guarantee, continued Judge Smoot, was first obtained in Magna Charter, the great charter of English liberty. From that document and the ideals of the English nation the American government has included in both its federal and the various state constitutions that guarantee. There was hedged around the guarantee that peculiar system of checks and balances designed to protect in its integrity that principle and also the principle that there shall be a government of laws and not of men. That peculiar system of checks and balances deserves to be known as "Americanism" if anything can be so-called.
>
> Mob violence is diametrically opposed to such a system of government or to any other system of government. It is the most hateful form of lawlessness because it not only strikes at the law, but it strikes at the government which institutes laws and in a measure substitutes the judgment of men for the judgment of laws, which should follow a day in court. All of the available evidence with respect to this offense will be submitted to the grand jury and it rests with you, if the evidence is sufficient, whether the person or persons guilty of the offense shall be indicted and I am sure that this grand jury as well as all other patriotic citizens will not condone such an offense.
>
> Mob violence is of course a game at which both parties to a quarrel or a feud can play. One outrage serves as precedent for another; one outrage invites retaliation by the friends and relatives of a victim. The mob spirit feeds on itself, and if unchecked by stern measures and an indignant public opinion, will grow into a monster which might conceivably shake the very foundations of society. If we leave mobs free, they will be restrained only by other mobs, or the negative power of exhaustion. Public opinion and government alone can conquer and control them.
>
> Every flogging in Alabama is not simply a vicious attack upon an individual, but an attack upon government itself. In particular is it an assault upon the judicial branch of the government.
>
> We should think it would be a matter of professional and patriotic pride with every sworn officer of the State government to throw himself into the balance against mobs. Many of them do perform their duty. Many others, alas, do not. There are officers of the law in Alabama who themselves condone flogging, and make no honest effort at any time to bring the participants in outrages to justice.

FLOGGINGS SCORED BY CIRCUIT JUDGES IN JURY CHARGES

Chilton Body To Probe Curry Whipping; Smoot Condemns Mob Violence; Jones Calls Outrages "Cowardly"

Severely condemning whippings and mob violence, two circuit judges in Alabama in different circuits Monday morning charged grand juries to make careful investigation with the end in view of stamping out the evil. Judge George Smoot at Clanton referred his charge in connection with the recent whipping there of Ex-Senator T. A. Curry, while Judge Walter B. Jones, of Montgomery referred to the recent epidemic of whippings in Montgomery county, which he declared as to be cowardly.

By ATTICUS MULLIN.
(Staff Correspondent)

CLANTON, ALA., Nov. 2.—Judge George Smoot in charging the grand jury here Monday morning said mob violence is the most hateful form of lawlessness, his remarks referring to the recent flogging of former Senator T. A. Curry, prominent lawyer of Chilton county. The grand jury was urged to make careful investigation of mob violence and while Judge Smoot did not mention the name of Mr Curry, he told the grand jury that a flogging had occurred in the county since the last grand jury met.

"I regret to state to this grand jury," said Judge Smoot in his charge "that it has been reported to the court since the last grand jury session that a crowd of men took from his home in this county one of your citizens and administered to him punishment in the form of whipping. Now for more than 700 years it has been the cherished ideal of Anglo-Saxon liberties that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness except by due process of law.

Freedom Guaranteed.

"That guarantee," continued Judge Smoot "was first obtained in Magna Charter, the great charter of English liberty. From that document and the ideals of the English nation the American government has included in both its federal and the various state constitutions that guarantee. There was hedged around the guarantee that peculiar system of checks and balances designed to protect in its integrity that principle and also the principle that there shall be a government of laws and not of men. That peculiar system of checks and balances deserves to be known as 'Americanism' if anything can be so-called."

"Mob violence," continued the judge, "is diametrically opposed to such a system of government or to any other system of government. It is the most hateful form of lawlessness because it not only strikes at the law, but it strikes at the government which institutes laws and in a measure substitutes the judgment of men for the judgment of laws, which should follow a day in court. All of the available evidence with respect to this offense will be submitted to the grand jury and it rests with you, if the evidence is sufficient, whether the person or persons guilty of the offense shall be indicted and I am sure that this grand jury, as well as all other patriotic citizens, will not condone such an offense."

State Officers Present.

It is expected that Mr. Curry will appear before the grand jury to give his story of the affair. Walter K. McAdory, chief law enforcement officer and Law Enforcement Oficer C. H. Russell were also in Clanton and while they did not say so, it was stated on the streets that they would also be called before the inquisitorial body. It is known that immediately after the incident Mr. Curry reported the mat-

FLOGGINGS SCORED
BY CIRCUIT JUDGES
IN JURY CHARGES

(Continued from Page One.)

ter to Governor Brandon and that the assistance of the law enforcement department was promised in an attempt to locate the three men whom Mr. Curry says assaulted him after taking him from his residence in Clanton. Solicitor A. E. Hawkins of the DeKalb circuit was detailed by Attorney General Harwell G. Davis to assist the grand jury in its investigations.

According to a statement made by Mr. Curry to The Advertiser representative the incident complained of took place on the night of Friday, September 18th. The facts, according to Mr. Curry, were substantially as follows:

At about 9 o'clock on the night in question an automobile drew up in front of Mr. Curry's house and three men got out. Mr. Curry was on the front porch reading by an electric light. One man stepped to the porch and introduced himself as Mr. Zeigler. Mr. Curry held out his hand to acknowledge the introduction, when according to Mr. Curry's statement, the man jerked him from the porch and the two other men helped in placing him in the automobile after the scuffle.

Slashes Three Men.

Mr. Curry says that as he was placed in the automobile his right hand became freed, that he reached in his pocket, got out his knife and began slashing at the three men. He says he cut one man on the arm and another of the men twice in the neck and cheek. He says blood flowed in profusion from the wounds. He says that after considerable driving around, the men took him out of the car at the side of a road and after tying his hands, two of the men struck him a number of times with what he believes was a strap. He says after this the men released him, told him which way to go to get on the Montgomery highway and left him. He says he walked to Lomax and then back to Clanton.

Mr. Curry states the men who assaulted him were not masked and that he had plenty of opportunity to carefully observe them during the ride. He says he would have no difficulty in recognizing the men again.

Speedy Trial Seen

It was freely stated in Clanton Monday that if an indictment was returned those who are indicted will be brought to trial in the circuit court during the present term. Clanton was quiet Monday and there was no evidance of excitement though there was evidence of tenseness as the judge delivered his charge. Judge Smoot's charge was not confined to the whipping incident but also took in all of the other law violations which the statutes say must be mentioned in a charge.

The roster of the grand jury which will make the investigation into the whipping of Mr. Curry is composed of the following: Robert W. Heflin, D. M. Apperson, J. Luther LaCroy, Zae Y. Abney, Ed. E. Edwards, J. Allison Sims, L. G. (Tobe) Posey, Leonard H. Lowery, John M. DeRamus, Jeff L. Ruffin,, Tillman J. Deason, Houston Rogers, Newton A. Vinson, Ben F. Edwards, D. C. (Bud) Alread, Henry E. Robinson, Peyton D. Wilson and Jim L. Scroggins.

COUNTY SHAMED SAYS JONES

Citing the number of recent floggings as one evidence of a lawless condition in Montgomery county, Judge Walter B. Jones, of the 15th judicial circuit, deplored the growth of crime and disrespect for law in his remarks Monday morning, in charging the November grand jury of Montgomery circuit court.

The grand jury was organized at 12 o'clock noon, at which time Judge Jones read a prepared charge to the jurors, who were about to begin an investigation of crime and disrespect for law in the county. The prepared charge of Judge Jones dealt especially with the disrespect for the law.

"During the past few months our county has been shamed," declared the jurist, "by the whipping of several citizens by unknown parties. I call your especial attention to these 'whipping parties' and ask that you make a careful and thorough investigation and bring in an indictment in every case the evidence justifies.

"Such floggings and whippings cannot be condemned too strongly and the entire might of the people in this county should be set against them. Our courts are open for the punishment of crime and no one has a right to set himself up as judge and jury in place of the constituted authorities.

Cruel and Cowardly.

"Some of these floggings, according to reports, have been most cruel and cowardly. Every one of them has been in violation of the laws of this state, and I trust you will do everything in your power to bring the guilty to the bar of this court for punishment."

The following men comprise the grand jury:

J. P. Johnson, Montgomery, foreman; J. Reeves Mathews, A. B. Frizzle, T. R. Carlisle, J. L. Farley, W. P. McGehee, Jr., D. N. Johnson, J. P. Demmick, C. R. Ballard, Howard Douglass, A. M. Allen, A. C. Davis, M. D Paul, Calford Kreth, George F. Bemer, Seymour H. Thornbury, Chandler King and J. J. Dowe.

The charge in part follows:

Law Administration Farce

"One very plain reason why the administration of the criminal law in this country is such a farce, is because the very people whose lives the law seeks to protect, and whose property it tries to make secure, are indifferent — are not interested in law enforcement. The public submits to criminals and their exactions just as if it had to. It does not seem to realize that if it will but arouse itself these conditions will largely disappear. The public seems to little realize the seriousness of the danger that confronts the country. It seems to forget that it holds in its hand the remedy. If the people will only wake up assert the majesty of their laws, and vindicate the dignity of their states, then our system of criminal procedure —now so much like the cripple which St. Luke tells us about at the beautiful gate—will receive strength and begin to stand up against crime, and the only ones who will not leap and praise will be the criminal element of the country."

"If I were asked today to name one of the stumbling blocks in the path of justice, I would unhesitatingly name first the sickening sentimentality which grips so many of our people, and results in so many miscarriages of justice. People must quit considering solely the crook's side of the case, and must give some consideration to the welfare of society and the victims of criminals.

"The sentimentality that I denounce is such that holds society has no right to punish any lawbreaker for crime. These silly sentimentalists say that no man is really responsible for his own wrongdoing, but that it all results from heredity, education, and environment. Veritable tommy rot! A few of these wise reformers do admit, from the necessity of the case, that society may have some vague and feeble right to temporarily restrain the wrongdoer. However, according to them, he must not be kept confined for any great length of time. Such words as 'prison,' 'convict,' and 'work' must not be permitted to make irritating sound against his delicate ears.

"People who express no horror, feel no sense of outrage, at the murder of an innocent and law-abiding citizen, are shocked and dismayed, and demand special sessions of the legislature, whenever a prison warden as a last resort gives a cold-blooded murderer or mean burglar a few licks across the back with a leather strap because the murderer or burglar fails to respond to kind and humane treatment.

"I trust what I have said will convince you that public opinion, just and enlightened, is a mighty weapon in the fight to keep civilization and law and order from slipping back. The blade of public opinion lies today sheathed in its scabbard while the fight rages. Let us do our part as members of the public to make that blade flash from its scabbard in the great struggle. If we will do this and quit slobbering over murderers and thieves, justice will yet triumph, and the present intolerable and disgraceful criminal conditions be abated.

Ku Klux Klan - 1925

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK KLAN SEVERSCONNECTION WITH PARENT BODY

Little Rock, Ark., November 5.—(AP) Declaring that efforts to induce James A. Comer, grand dragon of the realm of Arkansas, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, to resign have failed and that there has been a general loss of confidence in imperial officers, Little Rock klan No. 1 tonight adopted a resolution severing its connection with the imperial office in Washington and calling for the formation of a new organization to be known as "The Grand Clan of America."

Ku Klux Klan - 1925. California.

CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL IN EIGHTH DISTRICT RECEIVES THREAT FROM KLANSMAN

The American Civil Liberties Union has just recently issued a statement to the effect that "the Ku Klux Klan is everywhere losing force and is rapidly dying out." That may be true when generally speaking, but James M. Alexander, candidate for the Eighth District as councilman in the coming primaries, has a different story to tell. According to Mr. Alexander, while seated at his desk in his office at 842 Wall street, the telephone rang and in answer to the question as to whether he was Jim Alexander or not, to which he answered in the affirmative, he was told that the man on the other end of the wire was Ku Klux Klansman and that the said klansman called him first to voice his objection to Alexander's men posting cards and one-sheets announcing Alexander's candidacy for councilman on fences, posts and buildings in a white neighborhood, and added that as Jim Alexander was a "nigger," he, the Ku Klux Klansman, felt that Alexander has his nerve to run for an office against a white man. Mr. Alexander calmly informed the confessed Ku Kluxer that he was acting as an American citizen, and as he could not see the person to whom he was conversing and had no fear nor respect for anybody that hid behind a pillowslip and sheets, he would continue his campaign for the office which he felt he was capable of holding in the event that the voters saw fit to elect him to the office. The voice at the other end of the wire became more insulting and informed Mr. Alexander that the man speaking was a druggist operating a store at 58th and Moneta avenue and his name was M. H. Wasser. Repeated efforts on the part of the Pacific Defender to verify the above statement as made by the speaker over the telephone has met with failure, but we do know that one of the bill posters employed by Mr. Alexander was asked by a man at this address for the telephone number of Mr. Alexander's office. Whether the Ku Klux Klan or any one connected with it officially was responsible for the telephone call received by Mr. Alexander last Saturday, we are not in a position to say, but rumors are plentiful in the Eighth District that every candidate among the fourteen whites who are seeking the nomination at the primary are going to leave no stone unturned to beat "the nigger."

One candidate is said to be responsible for a handbill which bears his name and asks the voters east of Main street to combine to put the said white candidate over, and states as a further reason that this white candidate is the only one seeking election in the Eighth District who lives east of Main street. The candidate in question knows that Mr. Alexander is a resident in the district he mentions, and that most of the Black voters in the Eighth District also resides east of Main street. But it seems that Mr. Kolts was using this method of attempting to beat Mr. Alexander among his own people by attempting to ignore his presence in the race or else affect ignorance of the part of the district in which Mr. Alexander resides.

So don't be misled. The Klan is still alive in spirit, if not in face, and they will use every effort to blind, fool and mislead you and even go so far as to ask you to vote for a white candidate instead of your own.

If this should happen on May 5th and you should cast your ballot for some white candidate instead of Mr. James Alexander, it would be an undeniable evidence that you are narrow enough to retard your own progress, for it goes without saying that no white man, no matter how capable, could at any time manifest as much interest in you as an individual of our racial group as one of our own.

For your benefit, and that you might be well informed and be able to detect and locate a klansman by his signs and salutations, we give you the benefit in the following list here tabulated: When you hear a person greet another with these letters, A-Y-A-K, you will know that he is asking his friend "Are you a klansman," and if the other answers with "A-k-i-a," you will understand that he is saying "A klansman I am."

This drastic organization has even attempted to change our calendar and designate the years as beginning with the founding of the organization, so in reading their literature you will find this as being the 59th year, with May 5th being spoken of as the desolate day of the woeful week of the furious month. You can readily see how significant this description of a most important day in our calendar would be to the ignorant and superstitious, but to the clean minded, fearless and loyal Black American it has no effect.

Calif. Eagle Had Right To Publish Purported Klan Letter, Judge Says

Editors of the California Eagle acted within their rights in publishing the letter which was purported to have been sent by G. W. Price, Imperial Representative of the Ku Klux Klan, Police Judge Chambers declared in dismissing the case last Saturday morning.

The letter, Judge Chambers declared, constituted valuable information to the readers of the California Eagle.

Both Editor J. B. Bass and wife Mrs. Charlotte Spear-Bass, are jubilant over their victory.

Klan Has No Legal Status in U. S., Atty. Brings Out at Trial

That the Ku Klux Klan has no legal status in the scheme of things in the United States was the important declaration made by Police Judge Chambers at the conclusion of the Bass-Price case last Saturday morning.

The Klan was banned from functioning away back in the late sixties, Attorney Hugh E. Macbeth, defense counsel for the Basses pointed out, and the present Klan, which is only a revival of the old Klan, has never been recognized as having legal status in this country, it was disclosed.

KLAN LEADER HAILS NEWSPAPER OWNERS INTO COURT.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Los Angeles, Calif., May 27.—J. B. Bass and Charlotta A. Bass, editor and managing editor of the California Eagle, were today forced to appear in the Police Court of Los Angeles, a warrant having been sworn out for their arrest by G. W. Price, Imeprial Representative for the State of California of the Ku Klux Klan.

The charge is criminal libel and defamation of character and the preliminary hearing was held in the court of Judge Chambers. After depositing bail, Mr. an ndMrs. Bass asked for a court trial through their attorneys, Lewis Beeks and Hugh McBeth.

It is believed that the charge made by Price was the result of a series of articles run in the California Eagle about the activities of the Klan in Watts, California.

Editor Bass has been making a strong fight against the Klan's un-American principles and even visited the Grand Kleagle in his own lair in an up-town Los Angeles office building.

Last night he made a stirring speech on "True Americanism" in the City of Watts, a hot-bed of the Klan.

Editor and Wife Accused By Klan Released On Bail

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 27.—Editor Bass and his wife who were brought into court here last week to answer charges filed against them by the Ku Klux Klan for the alleged publication of a letter detrimental to the organization, were released on a bond of $100 each. The date for their trial was set for Thursday, June 18.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL. CALL
MAY 12 1925

ast Bay Negro Dentist Guarded In K. K. K. Threat

Dr. V. W. Orviss, negro dentist was being guarded today by the police against Ku Klux Klan threats in his home, 5315 Manila avenue, in the fashionable Rockridge district of Oakland, following the pinning of a crimson stained dagger in his front door, the placing of a "nightie" on the front porch and the receipt of a second note, which read:

"Move fast or we shall see you often and lots."

The first note, received last Friday in a box containing K. K. K. regalia, said:

"Negro, get out! Dynamite in 30 days."

The Rockridge Improvement Club appointed a committee last night to rid the section of "non-Caucasians" and to "settle the race question."

Ku Klux Klan - 1925.

Colorado.

COLORADO GOVERNOR IS NOT A KLANSMAN

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—(Pacific Coast News Bureau) — Governor elect Clarence J. Morely, although elected on a Ku Klux Klan ticket denies that he is a member of that organization, saying, "The situation was this: Governor Ewett, my opponent, came out against the Klan I didn't. But I am not a Klansman."

Favors Oriental Ban

Returning from a recent trip to the Coast, the Governor-elect expressed himself as favoring Oriental land restriction laws similar to those of California. In his opinion "The Japanese are colonizing in Colorado very rapidly and something will have to be done about it. Probably, we will have to have land laws similar to those in existence."

KLAN SPIRIT IS TAUGHT TO THE CHILDREN

White Children Taught Race Hatred Against Negroes, Jews And Catholics Who Are Frequently Made Targets Of Assault In Every Klan Stronghold

DENVER, July 6—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the Denver Juvenile and Family Court, speaking at the Monday night meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Zion Baptist Church, asserted that complaints had been filed in his court by parents and teachers whose children had been assaulted because they were Catholics or Jews. Judge Lindsey said in part:

"We have had complaints from parents and teachers in our court in Denver of assaults upon white children because they were Catholics or Jews. These assaults have been just as unreasonable, un-Christian and violent as they ever were upon people just because God's sunshine and climate made their skins black instead of white.

"It is not uncommon to receive reports of hostility among children in this and, no doubt, other Klan-ridden communities, all because their differences in religion and because these innocent children are poisoned with the idea that they are better than others and that so-called Protestant, Catholic and Jewish children are not any more fit to be their companions than colored childr

"One of the many lessons we are to learn from the Ku Klux Klan is that the white man is becoming a common sufferer with the colored man because of intolerance and injustice to the Negro. If the Negro can be, as he has been, denied his constitutional rights, may not the same thing be done to the white man? Thus this phenomenon of the Klan, even though it be a phase and a passing phase, is nevertheless one of the penalties upon the sins of all of us in an all to heedless disregard of the rights of men whose color differs from ours.

"Colored men, equally children of the same Father, are coming nearer and nearer to real kinship with their white brethren. Their patience, their forbearance, their forgiveness and their Christian attitude towards oppression and ostracism, are bringing about a greater victory and a surer relief in the end from their bondage than could possibly come from any action that involved either force, violence or hate. These outlawed weapons of the past are being revived again in the modern inquisitions of the Ku Klux Klan."

Judge Lindsey expressed the conviction that the Klan could not endure, and quoted Abraham Lincoln's opposition to a similar movement, the Know-Nothing Party.

Ku Klux Klan – 1925.

D.C.

Durham, N. C., Herald

AUG 12 1925

DRIFTING AWAY

The Ku Klux pulled a big parade in Washington in spite of the derision by the scoffers and a mix-up in orders regarding the scope of the attendance. Estimates vary greatly as to the number of klansmen in the parade, but the most generally accepted estimate was 50,000, with that many more friends in the city as on-lookers. The parade, according to news reports, was a revelation to Washington, both as to its size and as to its colorfulness.

It was merely a demonstration by the klansmen, and as it was a success, it will give the klansmen a better standing throughout the country.

But, there was one very noticeable feature in the story telling about the demonstration. The K. K. K., while of southern origin, now has more members in the north and west than in the south. The control and policies are gradually being taken from the southern klansmen and placed in the hands of the northern and western members.

The original K. K. K. was for the purpose of protecting the homes of the southern people against depredations from irresponsible and vicious negroes and renegades immediately following the war between the states. It served its purpose well then. Following a return to normal conditions with its supremacy of law and stability of social conditions, use for the K. K. K. passed, and the organization was disbanded.

A few years ago, the K. K. K. was revived. Or rather, a new K. K. K. was organized. There was not the need for it then that was found following the war between the states. A great many of the better element of people could see no need for the organization. But, a number of people, and some of them were among the better classes, thought they saw the need in order to preserve the country for American people. The fact that there are more real native Americans in the south than other sections did not deter for formation of the klan. It was charged that it was formed for personal financial reasons. That charge has been made by both klansmen and anti-klansmen. The purposes of the new organization were much broader in scope than the original klan. But there has been a realignment of purposes, until today the dominating note of the klan is anti-Roman Catholic. On that basis, it has attained its growth in the north and west.

It is stated that the klan has appealed to a better element of people in the north and west than in the south. If that is true, with more leadership ability and with greater numerical strength, it will not be long until control of the klan passes from the south, and all that the south will have to remember it by will be the name which it gave the organization. If it passes into the hands of westerners and northerners, how much appeal for the southern men will it retain? It is possible that there will arise conditions later which will kill the desire of southerners to belong to it. While the klan seems to be assuming a degree of permanency as an organization and as a political influence, what will be the result on those principles which were considered cardinal when the klan was organized?

However, if the klan gets too busy in politics, its fate is only a matter of time. Politics will kill it quicker than anything else. If its enemies would get rid of its influence, all they have to do is to encourage it to actively engage in politics, and its finish will soon be written.

THE KLAN WITHOUT MASKS.

When the Ku Klux Klan held their demonstration of two weeks ago in Washington, they marched without masks, or at least they wore their vizors raised as a slight concesssion to the weakkneed local and Federal authorities who permitted their assemblage. That the gathering passed over peacefully, without violence or bloodshed, is creditable to the good sense and lawabiding disposition of the residents of the National Capital, of whom the Negroes form a large part. The gathering of such an organization should never have been permitted, despite the camouflage of "American crusaders" and patriotic sentiments which were employed to disguise its real purpose of religious intolerance and racial hatred.

While Hiram Wesley Evans, the so-called Imperial Wizard, marched at the head of the parade and Texas and other Southern States were represented in the line, the largest delegations were reported as coming from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, North and South Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Rhode Island, Georgia and Massachusetts were among the other states represented. While proximity favored the largest delegations from the East, there was evidence that the order has attained considerable strength in this section. The religious and political complexion it has assumed in this territory, as in Indiana and Ohio is Protestant, or at least anti-Catholic, and Republican. This may explain the tolerance with which this demonstration was treated by the Washington authorities.

As an anti-Catholic organization the klan may be regarded as a successor to the A. P. A. and other groups which have served to hand down the religious and racial proscription of the Know Nothing era. Women were numerous in the line of march and the music of over fifty bands helped to inspire the marchers. Sacred airs were not spared to keep up the fervor of the occasion, "Onward Christian Soldiers" being a favorite.

It was estimated that ten thousand klansmen from New York State took part in the parade, the counties represented including Nassau, Erie, Orange, Rockland, Geneseo and Tompkins. Buffalo, Syracuse, Portchester, Poughkeepsie and many Long Island towns sent their contingents. Some of the bannners were described as picturing "the little red school house" and demanding the preservation of "one hundred per cent Americanism" in the education of the children of America.

We can readily believe that many of the members of the klan have been deluded into the belief that they are embarked upon a high and holy mission. Their leaders know better, however, and are using the organization for personal profit or political advancement, or for both. In the North these leaders will tell the Negroes, "'We are not against your race, we are fighting the Catholics and the Jews," as a well known Brooklyn preacher told the editor of The Age at a Republican State Convention. They will even put Negroes on their political ticket, as they are reported to have done at Gary, Indiana, and elect them to office. But the klan is radically wrong in its inception and its practices and its leaders are not to be trusted, even when they bring gifts.

Unmasked the klansmen may sing hymns and speak soft words, but when the mask is down the midnight marauder knows neither pity nor conscience. The Ku Klux

Klan is a breeder of strife and intolerance in any community where it is allowed to sow the seeds of racial and religious hatred.

POSES AS COP AND FLEECES THE KLANSMEN

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—While the regal troops of the K. K. K. were gathering to parade in the capital city, one young member of our particular racial group formulated a plan for [illegible] of the Klansmen's money.

The youth stationed himself in the road and stopped speeding cars of klansmen as they passed by holding up his hand. Then he informed the driver that there was a speed limit, stop sign or some other technical law violated. When he had gained audience with the driver he would mount the running board and direct him to some pretentious building, once or twice the municipal building, and taking a certain sum of money, say that he would see if he could fix it up.

From $8 to $20 rewarded the culprit for each offense and encouraged him to continue the practice. Police are making a desperate effort to capture him but they, and the clever detectives of the klan have failed thus far.

Ku Klux Klan—1925. D.C.

THE RIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX

Those political philosophers who placidly protested to us a month ago that the Ku Klux Klan had the same right to parade through the streets of the Capital of the Nation as any patriotic organization have probably been enlightened by the dastardly outrages perpetrated in the name of the Klan since that time. The wanton assault upon the home of the respectable, industrious colored family in Staten Island must have made some impression upon them. The shooting mob and gas bomb outrages by Klansmen must have carried the conviction to them that the Klansmen are simply outlaws. Legal technicalities must be swept aside as subterfuges by which these outlaws are given protection and encouragement. The Ku Klux should be given the same rights as pirates in a harbor, anarchists with bombs or well poisoners with paris green in their possession. No authorities, city, state or Federal, would permit fiends or maniacs to march through their streets on the way to poison the reservoirs of their water supply. Neither should they permit the Ku Klux to poison public sentiment, to destroy the nation's unity, and defile the country's welfare.

The nation little realizes that in silently consenting to the Ku Klux Klan it is vigorously rearing a sentiment of violent religious bigotry and militant race hatred, that it is knocking at the cornerstone of the pillars of American democracy. The enemy of the Ku Klux Klan is as profoundly right as was William Lloyd Garrison. He deserves not only the gratitude and the support of the colored people of this union, but of every patriotic American of every hue. Like Frederick Douglass, refusing to be Jim Crowed in a railway car in Massachusetts and forcing foolish railway officials to eject him, the colored people of this country must stand upon their rights as absolutely equal citizens before the law, which must not know them by the color of their skin or the texture of their hair. There can be no middle ground. The question is squarely before the white as well as the black people of this country.

As in 1861, this country cannot remain half slave and half free. It must become all one or all the other. By peaceful rebellion you and I and every other black man in this country must stand upon our rights, protest and fight as long as we shall live against segregation in all its forms and the Ku Klux Klan as our organized arch-enemy. Those who would be free must themselves strike the blow.

There is no limit to which the race-baiting element of this country will not go unless checked. When Virginia began slavery in 1607 with twenty black men no one could foresee that it was building a great institution, which was later to sacrifice the lives of hundreds of thousands of white men, that it was establishing a great and bitter division among the New World's people which centuries have not erased. These seekers after liberty, these fugitives from the oppression of the aristocrats of Europe, little thought that they were subverting the very principles for which they were establishing their commonwealth. They little realized that they were bringing into this country the ancestors of a race ten millions strong, that they were creating a great race problem whose end even now no man can foresee. But the dreadful day of reckoning came. The Ku Klux are now sowing the wind. Let them continue to overrun Washington and the nation will reap the whirlwind.

COOLIDGE'S BIG MISTAKE

President Coolidge in our judgment made a monstrous mistake in permitting the Ku Klux to parade through Washington. It gives the silent consent of the government to their propoganda to array the American people against each other along the lines of race and religion. It gives the tacit approval of the national government to their right to lead in their overriding of the Constitution and their purposed overthrow of our democratic form of government. The Ku Klux propose first of all to prevent the foreign-born, the Catholics and colored Americans from sharing equally in our democracy. In practice the Ku Klux Klan has become a murder-graft band. Every crime in the calendar of the criminal law from robbery and rape to mob law and wholesale murder has been traced to the door of the Ku Klux. In the present threat of a nation-wide religious discord and war, it constitutes a direct challenge to American free government. The world knows these things. Mr. Coolidge knows these things. There lodges sufficient police power in the hands of the authorities in the smallest hamlet to stop such an organization of hooded, cowardly outlaws from assembling in and marching through its streets. It is utterly undefensible for the President and the National Government to plead insufficient authority in such premises. The Ku Klux Klan parade was a demonstration against the government and millions of its loyal citizens. Roosevelt would have stopped it. It would never have attempted any such demonstration with him in the White House.

Where is the land of the free and the home of the brave drifting?

BIG MASS MEETING HALTED WHEN PRINCIPAL SPEAKER IS ARRESTED ON PLATFORM

Negroes, incensed at coming demonstration by hooded order, are now aroused by act of police. All protests against parade ignored. Klan grows bolder as time approaches. Held meeting in Northeast church. Bitter fight to be made to block parade. Everybody pro-

testing. Klan to use government park.

The anti-klan meeting scheduled at the Pythian Temple last Wednesday night, came to an abrupt end when Detective Vermillion arrested Capt. Thomas L. Avaunt, (white), the main speaker of the evening. The arrest of Capt. Avaunt came just before time for him to make his speech against permitting the klan to parade here next month. The auditorium was crowded and a large number had gathered down stairs. The arrest created more excitement.

The arrest of Capt. Avaunt was made on a warrant sworn out by Holland Diggs, who gave his address as 325 F Street, S.W., the charge being that Avaunt was operating an employment bureau without license.

The police department had fears as to the results of a meeting of this kind, which was called for the expressed purpose of arousing public sentiment against permitting the Ku Klux Klan to parade here August 8th. Nearly 25 members of the Police and Detective force was present in the hall when the arrest was made.

While the meeting was not so well advertised, there was much interest in it and the result it would try to obtain. The Negro population of the District, which composes about one-fourth, is thoroughly aroused at the prospect of the hooded order parading here. Every organization of any consequences have protested to the local authorities and to President Coolidge, but all protests have fallen on deaf ears. Many organizations have expressed themselves as being bitter against the Commissioners for the way in which they received their protests.

One member of the prominent clergymen's organization told a Tribune reporter that the Commissioners seem to be in favor of a Klan parade and are just passing the buck so as to avoid responsibility.

Hundreds of inquiries from out of town people have been received during the past few weeks as to why the local people are permitting the Klan to parade. In as much as numbers of southern cities have refused the order the freedom of their streets for such a purpose, they cannot understand as to why the Nation's Capital would permit the parade.

It is claimed that one of the main things held against Avaunt by the authorities here was that when Avaunt was asked by the Police Department a few days ago, if he remembered the race riot of 1919, he said he did and then stated that if any trouble was started on August 8th as a result of the Klan's parade, that the Police Deparment would be the blame because they permitted the Klan to parade.

While the majority of Negroes of Washington are not particular interested in an Anti-Ku Klux Klan organization such as Avaunt heads, they are desirous of doing everything in their power to prevent the parade on August 8th, and as an influential citizen stated to a Tribune reporter at the meeting last night, the local authorities will drive the Negroes to such organization by the way they are permitting the Klan to operate in Washington. The feeling here is so intense against the Klan parade, that Negroes are willing to do almost anything to prevent it.

Colonel Clarence O. Sherrill, a Coolidge appointee, who is in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, has granted the Klan permission to use the Sylvan Theatre in Potomac Park, a government reservation. While granting the Klan this privilege, the same Col. Sherrill, who is from North Carolina, refused an anti-klan organization permission to use the Monument grounds.

The fact that the Klan has been given permission to parade here has given the organization inspiration in these parts. Several white churches have permitted the order to hold meetings in them. Last Sunday night, Klansmen from Washington, and Virginia held a meeting in a church at Minnesota Avenue and Bennings Road. The hundreds of people who journeyed to Suburban Gardens were surprised as well as angered at this demonstration.

The fight to prevent the parade will be kept up it is said. Whether another meeting will be held under other auspices later could not be learned.

THE KU KLUX KLAN is not dead yet; it can marshal 30,000 Klansmen willing to don a sheet and peaked nightcap and march through the streets of Washington on a sweltering August Saturday. But when the Klan announces its parades in time to sell concessions in advance to the hot-dog vendors, when it charters trains and has itself photographed flaunting the star-spangled banner on the Capitol steps, it ceases to be either a fascinating mystery or a threat to society. It has settled down to be just one more in the long list of shriners, templars, tall cedars, veiled prophets, red eagles, white rats, western bees, blue geese, and other dress-up orders which serve in their solemn way to let loose the repressed play instincts of grown-up men who have forgotten how to play naturally. Gone is the sudden drama of the flaming cross at midnight; gone the passion to regulate other people's lives and habits in picturesque disregard of the law. The Klan is no longer even 100 per cent white, Protestant, and Nordic. Its chiefs confer with "good" Negroes like Marcus Garvey; it denies class, race, or religious prejudice; it buys its klaverns from Loebs and Woolfs and sells to Fabians and Klotzmans. It still thrives and takes in membership fees; but for that matter the National Anti-Horse Thief Association, founded in 1854, still boasts 36,000 members. The Klan has become safe—and uninteresting.

KLAN INVADES CAPITAL, FIERY CROSS BURNED

Coolidge Permits K.K.K. to Stir Race Prejudice

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Glowing with satisfaction over the success of their [illegible] konclave, the ku klux klan now plan to make it an annual event, and tentatively have selected New York as the spot for the 1926 gathering of the hosts, it was reported here today. Most of the 100,000 klan visitors left the capital over the week-end.

Last night the Virginia hills across the Potomac were aglow with the light shed by a gigantic fiery cross, which marked the end of the konklave.

Prof. Miller Refuses To Hire Community Centers Band For Klan Parade

The Ku Klux Klan in a desperate effort to have a band in their parade, appealed to Prof. James E. Miller, leader of The Community Center Band to hire them his band. Prof. Miller, according to his statement to [illegible] immediately turned down the request. Prof. Miller stated that under no circumstances would he permit his band or any part of it to take part in this parade.

The Klan has had great difficulty in getting bands as the Musicians' Union decreed that no union musician should play in the parade. Therefore, apparently after failing to line-up white bands, the Klan officials appealed to Negroes, one of the groups the order is bitterly opposed to. But this was "nipped in the bud" when Prof. Miller refused the use of his band.

KLANSMAN MADE "GOAT" OF COLORED MAN'S TRICK

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12.—Albert Watz, 19, of York, Pa., who was among the Klansmen who visited this city last week, returned home a wiser youth, as the result of being made the goat of a shrewd negro's plot.

The thing all started Sunday evening when Watz was stopped by a young colored man armed with a policeman's baton, while driving down Massachusetts Ave. The 'officer' informed the Klux that he was under arrest for driving without his lights on, and ordered him to drive through the uptown streets for a driver's test. Waltz drove around for bout a half hour, at the end of which the colored 'officer' expressed satisfaction with his ability as a chauffeur and told him that he would be light and let him off with a '$8 fine.' The 'lawbreaker' readily paid the 'fine' and after taking a paper for his 'summons,' agreed to appear at the Third precinct station.

Watz kept his word and was at court the next morning, but the officer was not present. He presented his 'summons' to the police desk sergeant, who emitted a loud laugh and told him that he had been made the victim of a hoax. The paper proved to be the bottom of a marriage certificate.

Southern Klansmen Not In Washington Parade

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—(A. N. P.)—The southern states were conspicuous by their absence from the Klan parade held in this city. There was only one special train from the south, Texas was the only southern representative. Those on the inside say that this was caused by the fact that the southerner likes to keep up the mystery of it all. The Klansment from the West and East have no qualms in revealing their identities.

KLAN DEMONSTRATORS HIT INTER-MARRIAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12.—The Ku Klux Klan Demonstration in which [illegible] 20000 Klansmen took a part here last Saturday, was concluded Sunday with the burning of the largest fiery cross ever made on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, and speech making.

The Rev. Thomas Calvin Jones of Odenton, Md. was heartily cheered when he attacked the question of intermarriage between Negroes and whites. "America" was sung in a composition different from the original to eliminate the tune of "God Save the King," an English song.

Ku Klux Klan - 1925. D.C.

KU KLUX KLAN WILL PARADE DESPITE N.A.A.C.P.

PRINTED LEST WE FORGET WHEN TIME FOR CONFIRMATION COMES

Commissioners of the
District of Columbia,
Executive Office,
Washington, June 26, 1925.

Mr. L. M. Hershaw,
Acting President, District of Columbia Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1019 U Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are in receipt of your letter of June 24, relative to the permit granted for a parade of the Ku Klux Klan, to be held on August 8, 1925.

In reply, they direct me to state that application was made by Mr. L. A. Mueller, representing the Ku Klux Klan for a parade to be held on Saturday, August 8, under the following provision of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia:

Par. 1—Processions and parades, except funerals, shall not be allowed except by permit of the major and superintendent of police, which permia shall designate the time and route of such procession of parade, and no part of such procession or parade shall move except according to the terms of such permit; provided, however, that no permit shall be issued for any procession or parade of any group, body or organization the members of which are so costumed, dressed, or masked or disguised as to be unrecognizable; and provided further, that this provision shall not apply to persons costumed as clowns taking part in authorized circus parades.

You will note the conditions of this regulation which the Police Department will enforce. The Commissioners know of no reason why this organization should not be permitted to parade the same as other organizations, provided that they observe the laws and regulations made governing such parades.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. GORGES,
Secretary Board of Commissioners, D. C.

KLU KLUX MAY NOT MARCH IN CAPITAL

150,000 Untrained Kluxers to Hold Parade

Washington, D. C., July 31.—In a conference Monday, July 27, with Acting Superintendent of Police Chas A. Evans, L. H. Mueller, who recently applied for a permit for the Ku Klux parade proposed for Aug 8, was informed that there was not money available to make the safety preparations necessary on Pennsylvania Ave. if more than 40,000 were to march. Mueller stated that 150,000 men would be in line and offered to post a check for $1,000,000 to cover the cost.

Commissioner Frederick A. Fleming estimated that it would take 150,000 untrained Klansmen all day to parade, although arrangements have not been made to start the procession until 3 p.m. These hitches, together with pronounced opposition from all quarters, may serve at the last minute to halt the parade.

A few days ago Commissioner Rudolph sought to remove any burden of responsibility from President Coolidge by stating to the press that the chief executive had no control at all over parade permits and no power of saying yes or no. Citizens hereabouts are interpreting this as a speech caused by pressure and believe it indicates quiet official dissatisfaction over the proposed Klan demonstration and its dangers of provoking another race riot like the one Washington witnessed during the Wilson administration. Many are saying that officials now realize their mistake in issuing a permit and, being pushed from above, the White House included, are looking for an easy "out", hence the question now—"Will there be any parade?"

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In replying to the letter from Representative Celler the city heads again stated that they knew of no reason why the permit should not have been issued, provided the klan observes the regulations governing such parades.

The second letter was from the Medico-Chirurgical society, representing colored, and the other was signed American association and dated from Los Angeles, Cal.

Asks Withdrawal.

Representative Celler requested the commissioners to withdraw the permit, expressing it as his belief that the [illegible] to recruit the ranks of the klan. The representative further declares that the capital was selected because it would result in greater publicity.

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KLAN PARADE AT CAPITAL GIVEN FINAL AUTHORITY

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Rudolph is quoted as saying that he did not expect to see more than 5,000 men in the parade, though the appeal to the Klan membership was

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Gentlemen:

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"If so, I here and now serve notice of protest and ask that such consent be withdrawn. Washington was chosen for this parade in a hopeless endeavor to recruit the order's dwindling numbers. The Capital, it is supposed, will give carriage to greater publicity. It is curious that these wizards, kleagles hobgoblins and monsters will parade late in the afternoon, so that at the finish a huge flaming cross can be erected in the vicinity of the White House. Will not such a spectacle tend to a breach of peace?

"The colored population in Washington is very heavy. Furthermore, this bedeviled and benighted order proscribes against well-night half of our population. It would deny citizenship to the foreigners, Catholics, Jews and Negroes. Are you, as United States officials, gaing to put the imprimatur of your approval upon these practices, which seek to subvert the Constitution of the United States?

"This order has outraged and enraged thousands of American citizens. The klan murders at Mer Rouge, La., rivalled only by Poe's 'Murders in the Rue Morgue,' are still fresh in memory. The excesses committed by these for irreligious purposes.

"Yet there is to be permitted, upon your 'say so,' in the Sylvan Theater, on the shadow of the monument erected to the memory of Washington, arch foe of religious intolerance, rites tending to destroy every vestige of toleration.

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Ku Klux Klan - 1925.

D.C.

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CHARGE FOE OF KLAN INSTIGATED CAPITAL PARADE

Produce Letter Written by "Capt." Avaunt.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—[Special.]—Local members of the Ku Klux Klan today charged that "Capt." Thomas Lexington Avaunt, head of the Protestant Knights of America and avowed foe of the klan, was the real instigator of the parade of klansmen to be held here on August 8.

Ever since it became known that the chief of police here had issued a permit for the parade to be held, Avaunt has been predicting race riots, blood shed on Pennsylvania avenue, and other direful things if the demonstration is permitted to take place. The police have refused to rescind the permit.

Claims Life Was Endangered.

A few days ago Avaunt, formerly a lecturer and high official of the klan claims an attempt was made to assassinate him here. He said the klan had threatened his life.

Today klansmen produced what purports to be a copy of a letter written by Avaunt to Hiram Wseley Evans, imperial wizard of the klan, recommending that he take some action to offset "the parade of the Holy Name society," which was held here last September. Avaunt did not deny that he was the author of the letter. On the other hand, he claims it was one of the many of the things he was "forced" to do when a lecturer for the klan, a position he accepted, he claims, merely in order that he might investigate the operations of the secret society.

Letter Is Produced.

The letter, in part, follows:

"Thousands of patriotic, red blooded Protestant white men and women have on this day—Sept. 22, 1924—witnessed one of the most damnable affronts ever given to millions of Protestant people in a Protestant country. I feel sure that God in heaven and His angels must have bowed their heads in shame.

"A call must be issued to every Protestant minister and every Protestant 100 per cent American man and woman to sound the call in defense of our institutions, country, and flag.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan must, in the near future, bring in the national capital every member possible from every state in the union to take part in a gigantic parade so that the country, the pope, and the world may know that we are not cowards."

Invisible Empire Becomes Visible

THE city of Washington, the nation's capital, never witnessed such a parade of Americans as on August 8, when the Ku Klux Klan marched through its historic streets. In numbers far beyond the expectations of the public, the members of this organization marched on, and through a cordon of ridicule that the newspapers had been belittling the Klan and forecasting the failure of the parade. They stated that five thousand might parade and declared all Negroes had been warned to keep from the streets. In fact, some of the enemies of the Klan opposed until the last hour the use of the public streets of the federal capital by the Klansmen. On the evening before the parade two Roman Catholics who had been handing out inflammatory and falsifying literature against this group of American citizens were arrested. Even after their arrest they tried to get an injunction stopping the parade, on the ground that the Klansmen were dangerous citizens who were likely to provoke riots.

KLANSMEN VICTORIOUS

Instead of Washington being a scene of riots and lawlessness, the city never had a more peaceful crowd. Those who came realized they were being watched by those seeking to discredit them. The only noise out of the ordinary was the cheers of the crowds along the line of march and the music of over fifty bands in the parade whose favorite selection seemed to be "Onward, Christian Soldiers." In fact, one going in and out among the thousands of spectators witnessed a strange scene. As we passed down the Treasury steps a Scottish Band, with kilts and bagpipes, came marching up Pennsylvania Avenue playing this selection, while two little tots, about five, sitting in the laps of their mothers, who were watching the paraders go by, sang the words. On grounds close by, marching guards of marines in spic uniforms stopped every now and then to present arms as the colors passed by, but the note in the air was not war, but that of this crusader's song, written by an Englishman.

A PARADE UNIQUE IN WASHINGTON

This parade was unique in the fact that, although a civilian affair, there was not an individual among its white-robed tens of thousands who was not a Protestant, nor one who had not declared his faith in Christ. Each parader was either American-born or a naturalized citizen who had proven his Americanism.

Promptly at three o'clock there marched by the Peace Monument the first of the line which had formed along the streets around the Capital and, like a great white ribbon, extended for miles back along the avenue. On either side of the line of march were crowds banked deep and balconies and windows filled with cheering thousands. At the head, mounted on a charger robed in white, rode a Klansman bearing the national emblem Two paces behind came two more Klan members, one a woman and the other a man, acting as color-guard. The usual police detail followed these three, marking the first time the police have failed to ride at the very head of a parade in Washington. Perhaps the fact that an acting superintendent of police had charge, made this possible. The head of the police of the District of Columbia, Superintendent Sullivan, who was at his home sick, is a fourth-degree Knight of Columbus.

Every face was uncovered. They were typical American faces, and you could see no reason why they should be covered. Each marcher appeared proud to be a part of this significant march of Klansmen.

There have been various estimates as to the number in the parade. The police, hoping to make the parade of as short duration as possible, started them marching forty-four abreast. In the special formations there were fewer. They filled the great avenue, and from the time the leaders left the Capitol grounds until the Massachusetts delegates reached the Washington Monument it was four hours and ten minutes. It is believed a conservative estimate of the marchers is eighty-three thousand, and it was estimated that there were as many more Klansmen and Klanswomen in Washington who did not march.

SOME FALSE PROPAGANDA SHATTERED

The Romanists tried to use the Negroes of the district as a mask in their efforts to stop the parade. One of the statements in the daily papers said all Negroes were to stay out of sight. The Negroes were never more in evidence; thousands of them stood on the front lines of the street crowds. They were everywhere, watching the Klansmen robe, and frequently crossing the streets though the marchers. They were shown the same respect as were any white people.

Several ministers were questioned as to the attitude of the Klan toward the Negro. The universal answer was to the effect that the Klan desired to aid the Negro in developing. They were opposed to the Negro intermarrying with the whites. The Klan seems to be strongly opposed to anything which tends toward mixed marriages of race or "mongrel races." This instance will give some idea of the alarm which many of these Klansmen feel. An old soldier, a Baptist deacon from South Jersey, was among the recent visitors. He declared: "When the Capital was threatened by the Confederate soldiers we placed artilley at eight strategic points. To-day everyone of these points is occupied by the Roman Catholic Church." One cannot visit Washington, and be at all observant, without questioning in his mind as to the intention of the Roman hierarchy in the capital of the United States.

KLAN'S RELIGIOUS SERVICE

On Sunday afternoon a Ku Klux Klan religious service was held on the National Horse-show Grounds, across the Potomac, in Virginia. The services, which consisted of singing, prayer, Scripture reading, and the sermon, did not begin until after the return of a procession of Klansmen who had visited Arlington National Cemetery to place wreaths on the graves of the unknown soldier and of the late William Jennings Bryan.

The preacher was D. A. H. Gulledge, of Columbus, Ohio, for thirty years a minister of the Church of Christ. His text was 2 Tim. 3. 16, 17.

THE KLANSMEN DEPART

Tens of thousands of Klans departed following the parade. They went as quietly as they arrived. As their trains moved out, words of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" floated through the Union Station. They came to Washington with uncovered faces and, like true Americans, courageously and openly declared their stand. Whether this stand is right or wrong is for each American to decide. However, Washington was awakened from out of the spell of much false progaganda and now is giving the Ku Klux Klan more serious thought than it has ever done before. Hereafter, no matter what obstacles the Romanists may put in the way to keep the Klan off the streets of Washington, they will fail. The fine, dignified impression which these crowds made upon this city has given the organization a new standing among Washington officials and business leaders.

There can be no question but that new social, religious, and political forces are on the move in America to-day. They relate themselves to great fundamental racial and social problems. They demand study that they may be so guided as to contribute most largely to the advancement of justice and righteousness in the affairs of mankind.

Ku Klux Klan – 1925 D.C.

BRAND REMOVED FROM KLAN VICTIM'S FACE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 8.—Through his quick action in attending to acid burns inflicted on him by members of the Ku Klux Klan, Robert Taylor, perhaps saved himself from disfiguration for life. He was released from the Freedmen's Hospital last week with nearly every trace of the three KKK that had been branded on his face, gone.

Ex-Klan Leader Protests Parade Of Klan August 8

Washington, June 27.—(AP)—An effort to solidify opposition to the proposed Ku Klux Klan parade here August 8 has been put in motion by Thomas L. Avaunt, former klan official, but now head of the Protestant Knights of America.

He has written President Coolidge. The protest declared he had received reports that "lawless characters and disturbers of the peace are being brought to our city to promote and create religious and racial hatred which will cause rioting, bloodshed and revolution throughout the entire District of Columbia, and which is designed to develop into a national uprising of arms in a religious and racial war."

Telegrams asking for assistance were sent by Avaunt to Clarence S. Darrow, William J. Bryan, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was commended for its action in asking city officials to consider carefully possible effects of the parade.

Klan officials are going forward with their plans without comment, although it was declared today a statement probably would be issued next week.

KLAN MEET IN BOSTON SUBURB, BUT NOT IN A HALL, HOWEVER

Two Ku Klux Klan meetings were held last night.

In a field at North Washington and Empire st., Brighton, Charles U. Lewis of Washington, a Klan organizer officiated. Chief of Police Crowley and Fire Commissioner Glynn were present but as Lewis told the gathered Klansmen there were no fire or police laws to be broken and they were powerless. There was no disturbance there.

In a large field on Batchelder's farm in Reading, twenty automobile loads of Klansmen gathered. There was no trouble until the gathering started to leave. Despite the fact that Chief of Police "Jerry" Cullinane and seven officers were on duty, a gang of young men who referred to themselves as "Modern Minute Men," began pelting stones when the cars started to leave the field. It is believed that there were a number of injured heads among the Klansmen.

Some of the Klansmen who were late in disrobing became panic-stricken and left their robes and masks in the field. The police cleared traffic to let the Klansmen escape. No arrests were made.

CAPITAL POLICE ALLOW KU KLUX KLAN TO PARADE

Ku Kluxers Favored by Washington Officials

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A permit was granted the ku Klux Klan today by the police department to hold a monster parade here August 8.

Announcement was made that the permit was issued with the understanding that none of the klansmen who participated in the parade was to wear a mask. Otherwise they may dress as they please.

It is understood that between 200,000 and 250,000 klansmen are to take part in the parade, which is to be a feature of the national convention of the order.

SCHOOL FIGHT IN OREGON ENDS IN DEFEAT OF KLAN

Highest Court Rules That Parents May Send Their Children to Any School

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Oregon school law, first fruit of the Ku Klux Klan activity in the state, which would have compelled all parents to send their children to public schools instead of private ones, was declared unconstitutional Monday by the United States Supreme Court.

The Oregon law was enacted by popular action under the initiative and referendum amendments to the Constitution.

The Supreme Court holds that the Oregon law would have destroyed the property of private school owners, but its outstanding declaration is that the child is not merely the creature of the State.

Declares Rights of Parents

It declares it is the right and duty of parents and guardians to direct the education of their children as they see fit, provided the form of education is adequate.

The opinion was written by Justice McReynolds and the decision was unanimous.

The Oregon law, which obtained nation-wide notoriety, grew out of domination of the State's election machinery by the Ku Klux Klan. While it was presumably aimed at primary schools conducted by religious denominations, notably Catholic parochial schools, its effect was to bar all private schools. It was to have gone into effect in 1926.

Ten cases were brought on behalf of the Catholic parochial schools by the Society of the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary and by the Hill Military Academy for secular private schools.

JEW SERGEANT BLACK POLICE TO LEAD KLAN

All colored policemen in the city will be called upon to march at the head of the Klan parade for which a permit has been issued from the office of the new commissioner, Fehring, to take place August 8, in this city, as a part of the Klonvocation of the Klux of the World. These colored policemen will be headed by a Jewish sergeant, Leo Parks.

This much of the arrangements for the Klan parade, it was announced, today, have been perfected. It is understood that other arrangements are to be made at an early date which will give the Catholic element in the city an opportunity to note carefully the visage of every "100 percent" American and true Methodist Militant in line of march.

Effort was made, by an element of Jews, Catholics and colored citizens to have the Klan parade come north on North Capitol Street to M, through M to 7th, up 7th to T, through T to 17th, and thence to the White Lot. But, through Col. Winfield Jones, it is asserted, the oncomers thought this trip a trifle too "high hat," and asked for a route through the less respectable part of the city. They will go from Peace Monument to the Tidal Basin, avoiding South Washington.

Colored police will receive orders to arrest any Klansman who appears in line of march with a hood, whether over his fact or not. It is the law that he must not "wear a mask" and the law will be enforced if the mask hangs loose from any part of his body. Thomas L. Blanton of Texas, and Col. Clarence O. Sherrill of North Carolina are rival candidates for the office of Grand Kleagle, with William Gibbs McAdoo looming as a dark horse in the background.

President Coolidge, it is understood, sees no harm in a lawful assemblage of fanatics, who, in lieu of armor days of old, express their heraldry in unbleached goods. He has appointed Attorney Thomas L. Jones, colored, an assistant district attorney, to prosecute traffic cases, especially those which arise along the line of parade on August 8.

K. K. K. VICTIM REPRESENTED BY COL. HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON BEFORE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Robert Taylor, Branded by Klan, Fears to Go Home—Property Owner Uncertain of Protection of by Law

The news story of the branding of Robert Taylor, of Plymouth, N. C., and treated at Freedmen's Hospital of this city, having been spread from pages of the colored press, his loving wife, fearing for his safety in case he returned, has come to Washington and refuses to allow him to return to his home.

Mr. Taylor owns some 15 pieces of real estate in his home town, yet is without a home, being separated from his mother, because he is denied the equal protection of the law so guaranteed under the Constitution and the common law.

After consultation with The Eagle, Mr. Taylor laid his case before Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson at his office, 1216 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., and the Colonel at once secured an interview with the special attorney for North Carolina, and laid the case before him.

The Colonel was powerful in his plea for the justice denied to Mr. Taylor, and caused tears to flow from the eyes of the auditors as he painted the picture of an American citizen, a property holder, a son and husband, a business man, driven from home, branded and hounded by an organization which claims to uphold the Constitution, and ALL UNDER A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

"By the Eternal Ruler of the universe and the fortunes of men," said the Colonel, "I shall advise my people church, but to manufacture handgrennades and nitroglycerine, to meet the cowardly bands that override the law and make a man's home a hell on Colonel, "then let the women hurl the

"If they come for the man," said the missives that will send the white-robed minions to hell, to their proper destiny.

"I am a man of peace, but there is a time when peace ceases to be a virtue, and that time is fast approaching when deeds like this can go unpunished. Can this man get justice in a Federal Court? I ask, when you have insisted iin appointing to the bench a man against whom the people of his State have framed a protest which remains unheard?"

Thus did the Colonel refer to the appointment of Meekins, against whom the colored people of North Carolina had protested in vain. It is believed that the Department of Justice will take some action in the case of the outrage committed upon Mr. Taylor.

Grand Exalted Ruler Wilson accompanied Colonel Johnson and Mr. Taylor to the Department in search of legal remedy for this terrible treatment, earth, because he dares to be a man."

WELCOME KLANSMEN

Public announcement has been made of the fact that 100,000 klansmen ar to march up, or down, Pennsylvania Avenue on August 8th. The Confederate regulars, without masks, will go down the historic Avenue a short time before a similar army of black Elks will seek to capture the citadel of Richmond.

The Eagle extends a warm welcome to the klansmen. It is a pleasure, when living among the intellectuals, to be greeted with the announcement that an army of boobs is about to invade. Every son of a bootlegger who will parade on August 8th, we must remember, has paid 10 hard-earned dollars and received in return a gallon of water from a river down in Georgia. That's high for water. Our pleasure is derived from the feeling of elation that comes to us from knowing that our 10 dollars would buy better than the boobs have bought.

Then again, all the klansmen who come to Washington must get out a clean shirt and nighttie, and probably, a new one. Every time the klansman buys a new suit to wear in public, he spends money for cotton. The Negro produces cotton in the South, and profits by its sale and distribution. So welcome, klansmen.

We shall arm to meet you, of course. There will be plenty buckshot and powder about, if, as in your anonymous letters you want to start something. But we really do not believe you will start anything unmasked, and you will be kept busy at night firing your fiery cross. We have had the drop on your Col. Winfield Jones, and others, for som time. So sit pretty, boys, don't be nervous. You are thrice welcome. Every boob in the city greets you.

APPREHENSION

Riots, like Chinese, often forget they are dead, and come back. In search of the great movie spectacle, modern dramaturgy makes provision for the race clash. Inter-racial conflict, whether physical or not, the next time it occure, will find camera men on hand urging the thing be eancted, especially in the White House vicinity, by daytime exposure. And the dramatist per se, for the purpose of studying character and audience, will be in the midst of things, shielded by a Ford tank.

Klannishness in America has been developed thru many reasons. Influx of souther colored population and southern white population in competing labor fields in the North; exodus of southern colored population and a desire to frighten masses of colored people into remaining on the farm; political corruption, criminality among whites and blacks, sex-viciousness and cheap journalism—all these, and other reasons, have developed the destructive principle called Klannishness.

Political jackals, anarchists, promoters of the canon of racial subservience, have hid behind the mask of the sheet and pillow case for years. Their acts of violence and ostracism have produced in the Negro a morbid consciousness of race, and have suppressed his vital human aptitudes, until he is now in a state of emotional tension and social hysteria. So the acting chief of police, knowing as only the police department can, the state of mind of 100,000 colored Washingtonians, has waved the red flag in the face of the bull. We wash our hands of this matter.

The Negro, in general, however, remembers Crispus Attucks and Boston Common, and he remembers the dictum of Woodrow Wilson: "We have forgotten the principle of our origin if we have forgotten how to object, how to resist, how to pull down, if it be necessary to readjust matters." So the Federation of Civic Associations, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Ministerial Alliance, and others have protested against permission for the Klannish element to parade. These respectable bodies, in protest, with admirable insight, have, likewise, discharged their responsibility for whateyer may occur at that time.

Objecting in no uncertain terms, and finding their protest unheeded, through an anthropomorphic apprehension of the sequence of phenomena, as at East St. Louis, at Houston, at Chester, the Negro is bound to come to the conclusion that it is dangerous for him to rely on virtue and prayer in every exigency.

Let is not be considered for an instant that there can be found a Negro in the District of Columbia who has any apprehension for his own safety in August. The Klan is not feared, but pitied. What the Negro would avoid, is violence of every character, and from whatever source, whether against himself, or against Klannishness. Get that.

Enforced segregation of races at the Capital of the Nation has produced a dual pathologic atmosphere of white and black. Intellectual interests of the races are far apart and different. In segregated existence two intellectual, emotional and volitional atmospheres have been created, and will be preserved separate as long asc segregation endures.

At critical moments a spark flashed between these atmospheres effects an assimilation of specific densities all the way down to the level of bolshevik idealism. This assimilation is too often, in the case of Klannishness, accompanied by thunder of musketry and lightning flash, and by gusts of passion denoting the temporary dominion of mob rancor.

We judge the future by the past. The leopard can not change his spots. Whatever gentlemen of Klannish persuasion come to the National Capital in August will come with the idea of carrying into effect hostility and ostracism toward the Negro, Jew and Catholic fellow citizen. Boobs in the order will unmask their faces. They have long since unmasked their hearts.

If they decide to defy the law and keep on their masks, we shall trust certain police not to look the other way—although we are led to expect far more masks than there are police to see that they ar removed. Certainly there is not enough force in the police department and the Fort Myer detachments to prevent 150,000 men from putting on masks all at once. If Klannishness decides to mask, and flout the law, as it has always flouted the law, we shudder when we think of what may happen when Mr. Dan Sullivan calles on the posse comitatus. And all dig properly owngated. it can n nightsh Nordic

We do not believe that members of the Ku Klux Klan are inspired with sincere fanaticism. We have never found good conscience associated with Klannishness in America. Klannishness is furtive. It is stealthy. It has one fact for the day and another for the night. Its secrecy has not the idealism of fortitude and honor, but is rather the cowardly and fraudulent secrecy of opposition and prooscription. There is a real absence of any conscientious belief as a basis for Klannishness. An organization founded on secrecy coupled wit hcowardice cannot be American Bolshevik in relation to our idals, it is an unworthy and disgraceful manifestation of malice and envy in our national life.

We demand, therefore, in the light of events that foreshadow that the permit for Klannishness to parade be set aside, recalled.

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We do not believe that members of the Ku Klux Klan are inspired with sincere fanaticism. We have never found good conscience associated with Klannishness in America. Klannishness is furtive. It is stealthy. It has one fact for the day and another for the night. Its secrecy has not the idealism of fortitude and honor, but is rather the cowardly and fraudulent secrecy of opposition and prooscription. There is a real absence of any conscientious belief as a basis for Klannishness. An organization founded on secrecy coupled wit hcowardice cannot be American Bolshevik in relation to our idals, it is an unworthy and disgraceful manifestation of malice and envy in our national life.

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Ku Klux Klan – 1925.

Europe

KLAN ORGANIZED IN GERMANY IS CLAIM

Berlin Police Declare Knights of Fiery Cross Similar to American Body

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Three Americans two of them described by the police as German-Americans and the third as a "100 per center" are the leaders in a movement uncovered here today to establish in Germany, in order to be known as the Knights of the Fiery Cross, along lines of the Ku Klux Klan in the United States.

Thirty or forty arrests in connection with the discovery of the organization have been made and the police say more are to follow. One thousand Germans are participating with the American leaders, whose names the police refuse to disclose.

The purpose of the organization is to unit, irrespective of parties all men determined "to fight for the liberation of the fatherland," and "by waging war on Jews, to free the country of undesirables."

The ceremonies of the Ku Klux Klan are said to have been copied. The insignia of the German organization is a bloody cross, the anti-semitic swastika and the black, red and white flag of imperial Germany.

Learning of the existence of the order which is forbidden under the law covering conspiracy, the police searched a number of houses of persons implicated and found large quantities of material pertaining to the organizations. The members are said to have been recruited largely from the "Frontbann" and the "Wikingbun" which are notorious fascist groups in Germany.

The police say the members of the new order must swear implicit obedience and declare their readiness to accept death by torture in case they prove traitors to the society.

At the American embassy today it was stated that the matter had not been brought officially to the attention of American diplomatic representatives in Germany.

Ku Klux Klan—1925

Florida.

FLOGGING OF WAY LAID TO LETTERS

Sanford, Fla., May 12.—Benjamin T. Way, father of Nelson Way, former Yale university and New York Giant baseball player, was advised to stop letter writing which he was charged to have been doing in reference to alleged poisonous spray being used on celery and was later warned to leave town, was the result of an investigation here today concerning the reports from New York in which Way is said to have charged that he was beaten into unconsciousness. It was disclosed, according to R. L. Dean, that a committee of growers had warned him to leave town.

Way had, for a number of years, attempted to introduce a spray which was found to be ineffective by prominent celery growers, Mr. Dean declared. None of either the city or Seminole county officials know anything of the affair as charged by Mr. Way, they declared today.

According to prominent growers the spray now used was recommended by the United States department of agriculture. They say that it contained some poison but when properly used, which they declare is the case in this section, is harmless.

Father of Yale Baseball Star Flogged by Mob in Florida

:: *KIDNAPED, LASHED INTO UNCONSCIOUSNESS* ::

New York, May 11.—The New York World will say tomorrow that Benjamin T. Way, aged father of Nelson ("Pie") Way, former Yale and New York Giant pitcher, announced tonight that he was kidnaped from the heart of Sanford, Fla., less than a month ago taken into the woods and lashed into unconsciousness by a gang of unidentified masked men. His assailants took him back into Sanford after making threats to throw him into the St. Johns river.

The welts on Mr. Way's body were examined, he said by Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., Allen S. Hubbard and Walter F. Carter, a former Giant pitcher. Mr. Carter wrote to F. P. Forster, president of the First National bank at Sanford, to complain of the alleged manhandling given Mr Way in the town.

Mr. Forster, in his reply, condemned "the outrage," but said that Mr. Way "must have been equally guilty to cause men to commit such an act."

"You have given me the first case where a northern man has ever been mistreated in Sanford," the letter read in part.

Mr. Way asserted, The World will say, that the attack followed theft of a letter he had written to his son, Nelson, warning him against eating Florida celery, because he believed sprays used on the celery were harmful. Mr. Way himself has introduced a new spray for celery.

In describing the attack, Mr. Way, who is 74 years old, said he was assaulted by four men in the center of the town who forced him into an automobile after telling him that if the letter which had been stolen from him had reached New York it would have ruined their business.

Ku Klux Klan—1925. General.

Did K. K. K. Foster Old Lincoln League? Is This a Trojan Horse? Problem to be Solved.

Leaders of the Independent Klan declare the new Negro organization a decided step toward the solution of the color problem in America. The Abraham Lincoln organization is probably the result of the Lincoln League a local Negro organization alleged to have been a political instrument of the Ku Klux Klan last fall. The latter was headed by several prominent lawyers, but before it was able to get a substantial foothold and due to the bitterness that the Negro citizens had against the Republican party and the Klan allegiance, the leaders dropped the idea.

Purposes of Organization.

The objects and purposes, as pointed out in the organization's "national code" are "unite in fraternal bonds Afro-American citizens who owe no allegiance to any nature or degree to any foreign government, institution, sect, ruler, person or peoples whose morals and habits are good, whose reputation and vocations are of a respectful nature, who are sound in mind and above the age of 18 years, who under a common oath into a fraternity of strict requirements to promote love for our country; to safeguard the sancity of women, to so live and conduct ourselves that racial purity will be perpetuated on earth as in our judgment God intended. This Order respects the rights of all people to the end that all have a right to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience."

Is Great Step.

In announcing the movement, President Bemenderfer said: "This move is the great step since the beginning of time to merge all Protestant interests, regardless of race or color, into one functioning body. The organization will operate entirely separately, with elective bodies to govern them, but with one national head. The Negro has been Protestant since his earliest history, and many have given their lives for the perservation of American ideals, and it was with this knowledge that the first national convention of the Independent Klan of America embodied into its creed 'race prity' instead of 'white supremacy' that we formerly had in the old creed of the Ku Klux Klan, with which we have severed all connections.

The insignia of the unit is a profile of Abraham Lincoln. The robes are red with white capes and blue headgear.

The Springfield, Ill., chapter of the Independent Klan was the first to make application for a charter in the New Order. The New York City chapter received charter No. 2. Next —Indianapolis Recorder.

SALE OF KLAN SHEETS SLUMPS; POLITICIANS GIVE IT MERRY HA-HA

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Ku Klux Klan is breaking up in its former strongholds and its originators are afraid of complete disintegration.

Southern Democratic party leaders have turned against it because of its demoralizing effect on their state organizations. They point to the loss of senators in Oklahoma, Kentucky and Colorado as a direct result of controversies over the influence of the klan in the 1924 campaign. They fear further losses. In Texas a drastic anti-klan law was enacted and now it is unlawful for masked men to appear in churches, public places and on the highways.

Klan papers are being discontinued because of want of financial support. Other organizations are taking the place of the klan in a number of states.

A report from Oregon states the Western American, a klan paper published at Portland and managed by the grand dragon of the state, has suspended, with the statement that it was "merged with the Kourier, official organ of the klan."

Four or more offshoots of the invisible empire are undermining it. The most recent one is the Knights of the White Cross Clan, with headquarters in California. Its paper, the California Advance, published at Oakland by C. E. Stewart, recently attacked the Atlanta organization, calling it a "dead issue."

The Knights of the Flaming Sword, with offices in Atlanta, is another society that is undermining the invisible empire. It ha sa following in Georgia, Texas and other southern states. The Loyal Orange Order is active in Massachusetts.

Thrives in Limited Regions

The klan still thrives in limited regions in Indiana, New Jersey, New York and New England states. Texas has rooted it out very effectively Other southern states are discouraging it.

The attitude of Democratic workers is having a very detrimental effect on the klan. During the last campaign Republican leaders made political capital out of the klan differences in southern states.

The last resort of the klansmen in the southern states is the mountaineer, who likes mystery in his organizations. In coastal and Piedmont regions the order has spent its force and the Republican counties of North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia are trying it out in spots.

Persons here who have followed the rise and decline of the klan believe the question of annual fees has caused the recent breakaway. Thousands of men were willing to bite once, but not twice, and the shower of $10 that poured into the hands of Edward Young Clarke, the financial expert of the order, during the earlier years of the Invisible Empire, has stopped.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
NOVEMBER 3, 1925

KLAN ORDERS WAR TO FINISH ON K. OF C.

Policy Aims to Placate Negroes and Jews to Win Votes Against Catholics

WARN OF FIGHT ON WALSH

Program for Next Congress Is to Regulate Aliens

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Ku Klux Klan is conducting vigorous contests in five or more States where elections are to be held to-morrow. From headquarters, instructions have gone out to defeat "all Knights of Columbus." The Imperial Wizard has let it be known he considers the Catholic Church the real issue. His lieutenants are making peace with Jews and Negroes to get votes to oppose Catholics.

In Virginia, where a Democratic nomination generally means an election, the Klan has ordered its forces to oppose John Casey Purcell, Democrat, who, it asserts, is battling under the banner of "Papal Romanism," and vote for John David Bassett, candidate on the Republican ticket, for State Treasurer. It is alleged that Bassett "is waging his campaign under the standard of Old Glory and Protestant American principles."

Democratic leaders here have been warned that the Klan will not support David I. Walsh for the Senate in Massachusetts next year. In the Boston election to-morrow it will show its influence in a quiet but determined way, preparatory to the Senatorial contest a year hence.

The Klan program for the coming session of Congress is taking shape.

"We are going after a bill providing for the registration and deportation of aliens, who persistently violate our country laws," Klan leaders here assert. "We are going after the Federal Department of Education. We are going after better enforcement of all laws—national, State and local. And don't forget the Child Labor Amendment.

"There is going to be a battle royal with the forces of alienism to keep them from killing the immigration law. There will be another scrap about Roman control of the American Army and Navy."

The Klansmen are warned that they cannot "get the real information through the daily press."

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
NOVEMBER 5, 1925

THE CITIES AND THE KLAN

What happened to the Klan when it came of its own accord into the open in Detroit, and was forced into the open in Buffalo and Louisville, is precisely what happened to it when it came into the open last year in Texas and Oklahoma. Particular importance attaches to Mayor Smith's victory by 25,000 majority in Detroit. The Klan's fight there was not merely an effort to capture the Nation's fourth largest city but to try out radically new methods. It made no secret of its operations; it concentrated its fire upon the Catholics; and it plied Negroes and Jews as well as white Protestants with its blandishments. The collapse of its campaign was evident when hundreds of prominent Protestant ministers and laymen announced that they were taking their stand with the Catholics. Buffalo and Louisville have shown with equal emphasis that they have no intention of letting sectarian enmities disorganize their City Government.

It is in cities like these three, with large immigrant and Negro populations, that tolerance is most needed. Indiana, where the Klan rules scores of towns, may get along without it. But in a great and rapidly growing centre like Detroit race hatred needs only rear its head to be recognized as a deadly enemy.

THE IMPERIAL WIZARD KLAN DAY

Without approving or disapproving the Ku Klux Klan as an American institution, let us discuss the society upon its merits as we would any other secret, oath-bound institution. The institution, like other organizations, has merits and demerits. The public has been long on parading the vices and demerits of the institution, but silent as to its merits and virtues. The institution, like all fraternities, is entitled to fair and unbiased criticism in the public forum, and ought to be given credit for its virtues and discredit for its vices.

Tuesday was Klan Day at the Southeastern Fair at Lakewood Park, this week; and if the Imperial Wizard, Dr. H. W. Evans' declaration as to the principles and policies of his institution is typical of its aims and purposes, no good American could well object to its existence. Dr. Evans, in the course of his remarks, said, "A strong foreign element, unacquainted with American ideals and aspirations, would prevent America from fulfilling her destiny. Justice should be dispensed equally and without regard to color, race or creed, but such a thing as social equality between the races is impossible, just as intermingling of the races is impossible. The Anglo-Saxon stock must be kept pure and unadulterated." We do not see how any American, black or white, could object to this declaration of principles. It is true that there is a strong foreign element not acquainted with, and cannot assimilate our civilization, and are therefore undesirable citizens and threaten the perpetuity of our institutions. All Americans belive in America for Americans, and are opposed to any element from the outside contaminating or in any way lowering our grade of citizenship. We are opposed to pauper labor, and criminals from foreign lands. Our standard of living is far above that of the immigrants who approach our shores for habitation. We want to maintain the highest scale of wages consistent with American ideas and people. We are not willing to let down the bars to pauper labor which will end in the depriving of American workmen of living wages. We are not willing for American working men to be pulled down to the level of European labor, or our manufactures and farm products to be sold at European prices. The Klan claims to stand for these principles, for fair play, for justice, and protection to both labor and capital by stringent immigration laws.

The Klan's declaration that justice should be administered without regard to race, color or creed, is fundamental American doctrine, and it matters not who or what institution stands for these ideals of Americanism, they should be encouraged rather than censured. The hope of the republic lies fundamentally in the disposition of right and justice to all of the people. Wherever justice is equally distributed by the law, there is contentment in the hearts of the people, and prosperity in the land. Wherever justice before the law is administered, economic, industrial, and social justice follows as a logical sequence. When the law is blind to color, races, creeds and religion, economic, industrial and political equality is a natural result.

We do not vouch for the practices of the Klan any more than we do for the practices of other secret orders, but we feel in justice to the hooded institution, that we ought to interpret its intentions and its purposes in the light of its declaration of policies and principles. There are bad men in all institutions, not excluding the Church, and it is common for these bad men with criminal instincts, to depart from the fundamentals of their respective institutions and do violence not only to the principles of their lodges, but to the laws of God and man. The principles are absolutely all right, but the practices are to be judged by the fruits the institutions bear.

Their objection to "social equality," or the intermingling of the races, cannot be well refuted. Of course, there is no such thing as "social equality" within the races, much less between the races. So far as we are concerned, we are just as much opposed to the social mixing of the races as the Klan. We believe in race purity, and spurn race adulteration. We believe that the Creator intended race purity and race separation so far as all things are concerned that tend to adulterate or lessen race purity. We believe in economic, industrial and political equality; that both races should enjoy advantages equal along these lines, but inter-marriage or mixing legally or illegally, we are opposed to it with all the strength of our souls. We believe in race integrity, and that so far as lie in the power of the races, they should remain separate and distinct as God created them. Therefore, so far as the principles enunciated at the Southeastern Fair by the Imperial Wizard, we agree and appeal to the great order to put the preachments of the Wizard into practice so fully and completely that the public will understand that the Klan stands for equal justice for all men before the law and equal opportunities in the fields, in the shops, the industries and at the ballot box for all Americans, without regard to race, color, or creed.

We stand with all institutions for the complete separation of Church and State. We are opposed to race hatred and religious intolerance. We believe in the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God, and believe largely that the growth of our civilization depends largely upon the Golden Rule, and that the Christ Spirit must actuate and characterize the conduct of public officials if our government is to reach its highest destiny in the service of humanity.

The Negro has no quarrel with any man. He has a contention for right and justice. He wants the opportunity to make a living and such a living as he may be able to save a dollar out of his wages or products for a rainy day. He is an American, and 100 per cent American; he knows no flag but Old Glory, and will serve no other; he craves for the opportunity to render a greater service to his country than any other group of Americans; he makes his money here, and he spends it here; he has no foreign allegiance, and he wants none; he does not impair the progress of America by sending his savings to help build up a fatherland across the sea; he is here struggling and battling for an American's place in the economy of the American government.

Give us an opportunity, and we will live up to this declaration of principles, with malice towards none, and charity for all.

Ku Klux Klan—1925. Georgia.

ATHENS KLANSMEN SEVER CONNECTION WITH WHOLE ORDER

Express Confidence in Deposed Leaders and Evolve Plans To "Carry on Good Work Begun."

Athens, Ga., January 30.—(Special.)—Complete repudiation of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan organization, state and national, was the feature of the meeting here Thursday night of McDorman klan No. 5, of Athens, during their action to the resolution "severing all connection" with the order. A committee was ordered to "gather and return to the offices in Atlanta all articles of furnishings, including charter."

The klan also adopted a protest against the action taken by high klan officials of Atlanta, namely, N. B. Forrest, M. O. Dunning and Ben Sullivan, for deposing officers of the local klan, after an exposition of methods employed in securing evidence introduced to the grand jury in seeking bills of indictment against several members of the "Athens sporting element," recently.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing confidence in the deposed officials, headed by Rev. M. B. Miller, former exalted cyclops. It was further stated that a request was made that these deposed officials evolve plans and policies for the future, "to carry on the good work begun."

The resolution as adopted also severed all connection on the part of the local klansmen with the state and national organization, and in full, was as follows:

"Members of McDorman klan No. 5, Realm of Georgia, Athens, Ga., in mass meeting assembled this the 29th day of January, 1925, as an expression of our protest against the action of certain officials of the state department, namely: N. B. Forrest, grand dragon; M. O. Dunning, chief of staff, and Ben Sullivan, attorney, do hereby voluntarily sever all connection with organization known as the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"We wish further to express our confidence in our deposed officers and leaders, and request them to investigate and recommend to us plans and policies for future work, as we having begun a good work do not wish it to cease and our members to become scattered. We are, and ever will, remain true to the spirit of klancraft, but can not be further connected with the organization under its present management in Georgia.

"Be it further resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to gather and return to the office in Atlanta all articles and furnishings, including charter, which rightly belongs to the state or national order and that the same committee mail copy of these resolutions to both state and national headquarters and to such papers as they see fit. (Signed) Rev. W. H. Saye chairman; H. L. Parr, secretary."

Klansmen who would express themselves on the future of the organization here seemed to be indefinite as to plans and as to what was meant by the second paragraph in the resolution. The formation of a chapter of the Junior Order of American Mechanics has been suggested, it was stated, while others mentioned the "Knights of the Flaming Sword," the organization that the former klan emperor, William J. Simmons, went into, as a possible successor to the local klan. In addition the reorganization of the klan at a future date was intimated.

IRWIN COUNTY NEWS

Ocilla, Ga., April 6.—As a result of some remarks made by Rev. Patterson at a union singing before a congregation of both white and Colored people, Sunday, March 1, near Osierfield, Ga., it is believed that some white person got offended and on March 7, Saturday night, Rev. Patterson was taken from his home by unknown parties of whites and beaten up very badly, and was told not to mention what had happened to him, but to go home, make this year's crop and leave the county.

He was called out about 12 o'clock in the night by these unknown parties to sell them some hay as they pretended they wanted to buy some, and not thinking any one of either race was angry with him about anything, he went out to accommodate them, and the result was he was given a terrible beating. This poor man is a hard-working farmer and a Baptist preacher, trying to do and make an honest living and only spoke of his race on the lines of good singing as compared with other races. It would not be helpful for me if it were known that I am author of this article for publication. I fear I would be regulated.

(Signed) CITIZEN

BEATEN AS HE TELLS OF RACE UPLIFT

Ocalla, Ga., April 17.—Accused of making remarks that were construed to promote "social equality and insult white people," the Rev. J. W. Patterson, pastor of the St. John Baptist church of Osierfield, a small town south of this place, was taken from his home at midnight and severely beaten by a mob composed of prominent white business men. He was lured from his residence on the pretense that a farmer wanted to buy some hay to feed his cattle early in the morning. Once out of the house he was pounced upon by the mob, placed in a buggy and driver two miles into the woods where the beating was administered.

Whites Offended

Recently the Rev. Mr. Patterson delivered an address at a song recital before a congregation of both races in which he praised his Race for the advancement they had made in the musical and industrial world, citing the records of Roland Hayes, whom he said "had dined with kings and queens," and the late Booker T. Washington, who "spent a day at the White House on equal terms with the president." The minister was loudly applauded by his own Race, but the whites kept still.

The following night a group of men met at a local merchant's residence and drafted plans on the Georgia method to regulate the minister in his "uplift sermons" and "bad advice," they said, he was giving other members of his Race. The march on the Rev. Mr. Patterson's home materialized.

When taken to the woods and tied to a tree the minister was ordered to repeat his address. He pretended he couldn't remembtr the exact words, but gave a brief talk.

Recalls Remark

"We see you left out that part about on equal terms with white people, didn't you?" remarked a voice in the crowd. "Well we'll make you remember it."

A cowhide split the minister's back, and in rapid succession came other blows. His boots were pulled from his feet and trousers taken off. The mob plied whips to his body until red welts marked every space. Approximately 70 lashes were applied.

The Rev. Mr. Patterson, who also conducts a large farm here, was told not to mention what had happened to him, but to go home, make this year's crop and leave the county.

He is 63 years old.

Says Cal Need Not Worry About Klan Appointment

Associatad Negro Press

WASHINGTON, D. C, Dec. 23—According to Norman Hapgood in the Washington Herald, President Coolidge has no reason to worry about the appointment of M. O. Dunning, a klan organizer, to the post at Savannah, Ga. Mr. Hapgood holds to the opinion that the senators will play hands off and feel that Mr. Coolidge knew what he was doing, despite remonstrances from Negroes in the south and north.

COOLIDGE IS ASKED FOR A PORT CHANGE

Race Politicians Protest to Senators Against the Appointment

QUICK CHANGE ASKED

Claim Dunning is Avowed Leader of Ku Klux Klan; Ask Removal

Washington, Dec. 21.—Race politicians have sent protests to all Republican senators over President Coolidge's choice of M. O. Dunning to be Collector of Customs at Savannah. The president's plea, in his message, for equal rights for the Negro was discontinued in their minds by his sending Dunning's name to the Senate almost simultaneously.

Dunning is an avowed leader of the Ku Klux Klan, and received $25,000 a year as a chief organizer in Georgia, according to the protestants, who took upon his nomination by the President as his political reward for going into West Virginia in the last campaign and organizing the Klan for Coolidge and against Davis.

They predict the Klan is becoming a Republican adjunct, and no longer is one to vex the Democrats, and point to this case as being the first test.

When Mr. Coolidge was at Swampscott, Dunning called on him, then came to Washington and conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews. A few days later Dunning was designated as the new Collector. Protests were entered then, emphasizing that Dunning was first a McAdoo Democrat who came to the New York convention, but ditched John W. Davis for Coolidge when Davis attacked the Klan.

Dunning is said to have claimed the credit for swinging West Virginia, Mr. Davis' home State, to Coolidge, and made this the basis for obtaining the Collectorship.

The recent death of Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman and one of the most influential men in the South, complicated the G. O. P. patronage problem, and the Johnson organization protested Dunning's appointment as depriving it of patronage and added insult to injury because of Dunning's Ku Klux Klan affiliations, which he retains. He is said to have told the Treasury officials he would have to continue as a Klan organizer, as the salary of collector was not adequate.

Nearly all Republican Senators received letters Thursday wherein they were urged to defeat Dunning's nomination.

Ku Klux Klan—1925. Georgia.

MEN RECOGNIZED IN WHIPPING CASE

Griffin, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—T. H. Ernest, who reports that he was taken from his home and severely flogged Tuesday night by a band of 12 or 15 masked men, today said that he recognized three of the men in the party, and his wife also announced that she positively recognized one of the men who she alleges choked her when she sought to prevent her husband being taken by the men. She says that if brought before her she believes she can identify two others of the party.

Will Not Talk.

Further than that statement today Mr. and Mrs. Ernest would not talk, neither would they name the men recognized by them, saying that they preferred to wait until court action is taken.

The case is expected to be considered by the Spalding county grand jury when that body meets February 23. Judge W. E. H. Searcy, Jr., who is holding court at Zebulon, Pike county, has advised Sheriff Stapleton that he will return to Griffin Friday or Saturday and will make a thorough investigation into the charges made by the Ernest family, all of whom will remain in the county jail until action in the case is taken.

T. H. Ernest, a tenant on the farm of G. M. Rawls, located between Griffin and Williamson, was taken from his home Tuesday night by a band of masked men, carried a distance of about two miles and given a severe whipping, according to his story related to officers, when he, with other members of his family, applied to the sheriff of Spalding county for shelter in jail as protection against further harm.

In the Ernest party were his wife, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ernest; his brother and sisters, Martin, Maybelle and Agnes Ernest, also his in-law parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Huff. Huff claimed that he was beaten on the head and painfully injured when he interfered with the kidnappers. It has become known that Ernest Saturday had a warrant issued against Rawls, who made bond in the sum of $3,000. Rawls stated that he knew nothing of the alleged whipping until told of it Wednesday.

Warned to Leave.

Ernest says that the men who abducted him warned him to leave the county.

The Ernest and Huff families say they came to Spalding county from Union Point.

At the request of Judge Searcy, a reward of $500 for arrest of the leader of the band and $200 each for the arrest of other members of the band was offered by Governor Clifford Walker.

Sheriff Stapleton began an investigation of the case after he was notified. So far no arrests have been made.

HOUSES GUARDED AFTER WARNINGS

Threatening Letters Sent Three Negroes — Klan Officials Promise Investigation, Says Owner.

Armed guards late Friday night were patrolling the Harmon street property of former Police Lieutenant Ed P. Ryan, of 51 West Avon avenue, Oakland City, following receipt by his tenants of three letters signed K. K. K., warning them "not to let Saturday catch you in this town."

After being notified by his terrified tenants, all of whom are negroes, that the weighted letters had been hurled against their doors, the owner immediately attempted to communicate with officials of the Ku Klux Klan. Nathan B. Forrest, grand dragon of the order, will see him today and will aid in the investigation, it is said.

Later Lieutenant Ryan reported receipt of the letters to Mayor Walter A. Sims, who, it is said, promised that he would urge Governor Walker to offer a reward for apprehension of the author or authors.

Reward Is Offered.

Citizens of Oakland City also have pledged cooperation in exposing the writer and plan to increase the reward of $100 already offered by Lieutenant Ryan.

The negroes who received the letters fear that they will be harmed if they refuse to vacate as demanded in the letters but were assured by the owner of the property that they would be protected.

Lieutenant Ryan lost both legs several years ago, while a member of the Atlanta police department, and is largely dependent on the income from rental of the three houses.

Six tenants, he declared, rent the property, but only three received letters. The negroes who received the letters are Will Scott, Doc Johnson and Julia Deine.

Police have been notified of the threats and also will keep a sharp lookout in the neighborhood of the property.

Threats Received.

The letters were all printed in ink on cheap, plain, unruled tablet paper and were as follows:

"Mr. Negro, don't let Saturday catch you in this town. First and last notice. K. K. K."

Lieutenant Ryan, who has lived for 30 years in Oakland City, could advance no reason for the notices.

"The section of Harmon street on which my houses are located is restricted exclusively to negro residences and I have no idea why my tenants should be threatened," he said.

"However, I am not going to sit by idly and see them intimidated. I am going to take every step to bring the author or authors to justice," he said.

"I already have had finger prints made from the letters and may be able to locate the writer that way.

"Mr. Forrest promised to see me Saturday morning and will investigate the matter. Mayor Sims already has promised to recommend presentation at the next meeting of the general council of a resolution asking the governor to offer a reward."

Mr. Forrest was out of the city Friday night and could not be reached by The Constitution for a statement.

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The property is located in a negro section, Ryan said, adding he could advance no reason for the threats

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In the interim, however, Ryan was taking no chances and, after an appeal for protection to the local police department, armed guards watched his property Saturday.

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This "detective" is alleged to have opened a gambling house for the purpose—the illegal and malicious design—of enticing and inveigling people into his den—a klan den in disguise—for the purpose of procuring evidence to place before the grand jury of Clarke county.

That some of the citizens against whom the conspiracy was very probably directed did not walk into the trap is not at issue. That there has now been a question of veracity raised between Governor Walker and one of his brothers of the secret order as to whether the governor actually directed, or acquiesced in the plot, is not an issue.

In the light of history these questions are very firmly established in the public mind—

The reprehensible, despicable and wholly indefensible feature is that in this state of civilization and refinement, in the shadow of great institutions of education and culture, in the presence of laws that define constituted authority, an organization shall resort to such a process of illegal "framing"—like the parable of the spider and the fly—and retain the respect of any person who holds a legal principle or system for the constitution will set-up a den of deliberately engage in for the purpose of "fram... by invitation and other allurements, transcends every principle of common decency.

And real manhood and womanhood, and real Christianity, stand in outraged disgust before such a ruffian.

The lash of the thug who "regulates" by flogging is eclipsed by the shadow of such a "trap," and the thug who flogs, hiding cowardly from the light of day, is outthugged by such a procedure.

That gaming in Athens and elsewhere should be stopped by law; that all violations of law should be stopped by the common instincts of our country and state, and who is guided by an organization by law, as far as it is humanly possible person to question.

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Ku Klux Klan—1925.

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Flogging Follows Issuance of Warrant on Ernest's Application Against G. M. Rawls, Landlord.

REWARD IS OFFERED BY GOVERNOR WALKER.

Governor Clifford Walker Wednesday afternoon issued a reward of $500 for the arrest of the leader of a band of men who attacked Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ernest, J. W. Ernest and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Huff in Spalding county, near Griffin Tuesday night. A reward of $200 each was offered for other members of the band.

The governor was notified of the attack on the Ernests and Huffs over the long-distance telephone Wednesday. According to the statement in the reward offer the Ernests and Huffs were "attacked by a band of men and severely beaten." The governor gave out no other information concerning the case.

Griffin, Ga., February 4.—(Special.)—T. H. Ernest, a tenant on the farm of G. M. Rawls, located between Griffin and Williamson, was severely flogged by several unidentified masked men Tuesday night, according to a story related to local officers when Ernest and several members of his family came to Griffin about 10 o'clock last night and asked permission of the sheriff to spend the night in jail as protection from further harm.

Accompanying Ernest were his wife; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ernest, his brothers and sisters, Maybelle, Martin and Agnes Ernest, and his father-in-law and mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Huff.

Beaten By Band.

Huff was severely bruised about the head and required the services of a physician. He says that he was attacked and severely beaten when he attempted to follow the crowd and protect his son-in-law, Ernest.

Mrs. T. H. Ernest claims she was choked by the men when she went to rescue of her husband.

According to the statement of Ernest he had retired for the night when he was called from his home by a band of masked men numbering 12 or 15. When he remonstrated, and other members of the family sought to prevent his abduction, his wife was choked and his father-in-law beaten over the head and he was forced into an automobile which drove about two miles. He was commanded to get out of the car and the men took turns in lashing him with a whip.

Carried Back Home.

Further than being warned by the floggers to leave the county, little was said by the men. After being whipped, Ernest reports that he was thrust into the car and carried back to his home. He says that he did not recognize any of the men, neither does he express any reason why he was attacked. As a result of the flogging, Ernest says he is badly bruised about the body.

It is stated that last Thursday Ernest came to town armed with a shotgun and attempted to have a warrant issued against Rawls on a charge of assault, but it is stated he was advised to carry the case to the grand jury.

Has Warrant Issued.

On Saturday he succeeded in having a warrant sworn out against Rawls, an aged and well-known citizen of the county, who gave bond in the sum of $3,000.

Mr. Rawls stated that he knew nothing of the whipping of Ernest until he was told about it by friends Wednesday morning.

Huff states that his home is in Union Point. He came here several days ago to visit his son-in-law, T. H. Ernest. J. W. Ernest is also from Union Point, but last year worked for a son of Mr. Rawls, and this year was living on Rawls' farm, he said. No arrests have been made in the case.

Sheriff F. B. Stapleton was late today requested by Judge W. E. H. Searcy, Jr., who is holding court at Zebulon, to hold Ernest and his family, who sought protection of him, in jail, until he returns to Griffin, probably Friday, when he will investigate the case.

Ku Klux Mob Negro In Georgia

Man Beaten Because He Obeyed Employer's Orders

Gainesville, Ga., Feb. 9.—As a result of an altercation between Ed Johnson, a Negro, and "Red" Fowler, a white man, on last Saturday, Johnson was taken from his home on Sunday night by a hooded mob to a spot about five miles from town and beaten nearly to death. It appears that both Johnson and Fowler worker at the cafe of Mr. "Bud" Smith; Johnson working as cook and Fowler as a waiter. It appears that the difference between Johnson and Fowler grew out of Mr. Smith's order that certain food was not to be served to the waiters, and when on Saturday Fowler demanded a steak Johnson refused to serve him, stating that it was Mr. Smith's order and Fowler became enraged, cursed and struck Johnson, who attempted to defend himself. When the matter was reported to Mr. Smith, Fowler was discharged and he threatened to "get" Johnson.

Saturday night Johnson did not go home and on Sunday night he sought refuge in the home of another colored man, and was asleep in his bed on Sunday night when twenty-five hooded persons, whom it is said had been told where Johnson was by another Negro, burst into his home. Johnson awoke and began shooting, wounding one of the mob members in the leg. He was overpowered, knocked unconscious thrown into an automobile and taken several miles from town where he was severely beaten and bruised and warned that "a Negro must never hit a white man," Johnson made his way back to Gainesville for clothes, then to Atlanta where he is under medical treatment.

Ku Klux Klan—1925. Georgia.

Annihilate the Klan!

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

THE Ku Klux Klan is the flower of reaction. It could not bloom in liberal days.

The heart of man would not travel in the Ku Klux path, if the heart of man were considering humanity from the liberal viewpoint. The whole Ku Klux philosophy is a philosophy of force as opposed to reason, based upon a centripetal rather than a centrifugal movement in life. It is intolerant and egoistic, this Ku Klux philosophy relying upon terror and suspicion and malice to achieve its unholy ends.

The Nation

Of course it appeals to classes that are essentially unintelligent morally and spiritually, but it does grip them with a tremendous force. If the powerful, conscious, egoistic forces that control our Government and control governments internationally had employed their wisest publicity men, their shrewdest psychologists, their most fiendish and devilish agencies to corrupt and mislead and cauterize the hearts of humanity for the purpose of making the third- and fourth-raters in life immune to altruistic ideals, these great sinister ruling forces could have hit upon nothing more perfectly fitted for their purposes than the Ku Klux Klan. So long as the Ku Klux Klan is operating in any considerable minority in any American State, that State will be absolutely closed to liberal ideals. The labor movement in America has not had, in a generation, such a staggering blow as it has received from the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan is deeply divisory in every progressive movement but it has diverted labor from its aims and divided the rank and file of organized labor as nothing else has done for a generation.

Jan. 7, 1925

The leaders of the Klan know well that when other issues than the Pope and the dominance of the Jew and the fear of the Negro enter into the election, their own issue pales and dies. So they are bitter in their denunciation of other politicians and other political movements which have for their object the amelioration of the conditions of the submerged part of our population. Labor got to thinking so bitterly and intensely about the wrongs which the Pope was inflicting this fall that labor forgot all about its own rights.

Of course the thing we call Wall Street for short did not go down into Georgia and finance the high-powered salesmen of the Klan to go out and sell the Klan doctrine to the laboring people: but if Wall Street had done that Wall Street would have exhibited more sense than it has done since capitalism began to dominate humanity.

The Klan is the most amazingly clever capitalization of all recent psychological researches, offering dull and negligible people an escape from the inferiority complex into the realm of the secretly powerful. Wall Street need fear no "dangerous unrest" as long as the Ku Klux Klan is abroad in the land. The discontented are peacefully diverted from the realization of the causes of their condition. And with this diversion their capacity for meeting real injustices is turned in the safer by-paths of hating their neighbor, nosing into their neighbor's religion, or despising their neighbor's race and color. If there were such a thing in a democracy as Machiavellian statecraft it would seem almost childish in comparison with the efficiency of this Invisible Empire in spreading this tremendously effective gospel of reaction among the oppressed.

But if the Klan would only relieve such evils as the Klan itself complains of and states so puerilely one might get some satisfaction in seeing the Klan thrive. But even those evils which are not religious or racial but are largely the result of overcrowding in great cities, of congestion of people of one race or creed or blood in almost segregated sections of our cities and States—those evils are not lessened by the Klan. Hating these segregated peoples because of their race or religion or birth will not Americanize them, will not bring them into any reasonable and righteous relation with our nation, which they may lack. The evils of which the Klan complains must be met with reason, not with force—with indeed "a sweet reasonableness," with a fraternal sympathy, with a centrifugal philosophy. But alas, what we have is bitterness and malice and wicked, unneighborly persecution, unreasoning, unprofitable, futile beyond words except that it promotes the very injustices of which they complain. To state merely a side issue of these fundamental questions simply, we may say that the net result of the Klan has been to unite Catholicism as it has not been united in America before in our history, and to divide Protestantism hopelessly. Similarly, the Klan has given the power of unison to all of the evil forces of capitalism without giving to the altruistic forces of capitalism anything but discord, diversion, and disunion.

The immediate problem of the liberal statesman is the annihilation of the Ku Klux Klan.

Ku Klux Klan—1925. Illinois.

"BLOODY WILLIAMSON."

Williamson County, in Southern Illinois, is an old Nordic enclave, the seat of a spirited population. For forty years or more, before and after the Civil War, it practiced the vendetta. Under one name or another, Regulators, White Cappers, Night Riders, it indulged in the diversions of minding other people's business, shooting and being shot at. A lawyer who wrote the history of the feud fifty years ago reckoned among its fruits more than 1,000 grave crimes, including 285 murders. The "picturesque" character of some of its law officers is nothing new. It had a State's Attorney who used to write letters to "prominent citizens" of the county signed "Big Pete," threatening them with death. Then he would call on these threatened men and offer to have "Big Pete"—he knew who he was—put out of the way for $5,000. He was doctor as well as lawyer, played on the fiddle and the horn, and is said to have been a very moving preacher.

Thus Williamson has a great tradition. Herrin was scarcely true to it in the mine riots of 1922. If nineteen men were killed, they were outsiders, "foreigners." There cannot have been the zest in those "executions" of outlander strikebreakers that there is in domestic assassination. Fortunately the Ku Klux Klan has filled admirably the place of its predecessors; and the Knights of the Flaming Circle became worthy rivals. Murder begins at home. Foreigners aren't worth a good killing. If there have been only thirteen murders in a little less than a year, they have all been the genuine home brew of malice domestic. Though Herrin is but a village, nobody there can suffer from ennui.

Wars of Wets and Drys; killings in garages, automobiles, the streets; the Sheriff and his deputies besieged in a hospital; county and city officers accused of murder; the Sheriff and his chief deputy going into voluntary "exile" and the Ku Klux taking charge; GLENN YOUNG, the Ku Klux chief and prohibition enforcement volunteer, breaking into private houses assaulting men and women, carrying off officials, taking possession of the town; GLENN YOUNG shot at from ambush and his wife made blind for life; JACK SKELCHER, suspected of the attempted assassination, killed by constables, who found only "two automatic revolvers, two sawed-off shotguns and a riot gun" in his car; sporadic appearances of the State militia; "elegant" funerals for all the heroes of both sides—such is the roughest fragmentary outline of the epic of "Bloody Williamson," nobly continued last Sunday night by the slaying of GLENN YOUNG, his first lieutenant, another alleged Klansman and Deputy Sheriff ORA THOMAS—a Bret Harte gambler and head of the Knights of the Flaming Circle.

How do the movies make a living in Herrin? GLENN YOUNG seems to have always seen himself on the screen. His estimate of his killings varied from twenty-two to more than thirty. He loved trouble, was handy with his "gun" and not any more lawless than some Deputy Sheriffs of Williamson. YOUNG and THOMAS can well be spared. Perhaps the Mayor of Herrin, who, like the Sheriff and some other eminent citizens, was put under military arrest last Winter in connection with the murder of a constable, is too hopeful in predicting peace now that the heads of the Montagues and Capulets are gone. Feuds are transmitted from sire to son. These village broils, accentuated by the rigmarole of secret orders and romantic "oaths," seem likely to continue. Doubtless the majority of Herrin, of Williamson County people, would like to live in quiet; but town and county seem to be run by determined minorities. It would be useless for outsiders to offer any moral observations. If Williamson is to be pacified, it will have to do the job itself and wrench itself out of the clutch of tradition and heredity.

RACIAL BIGOTRY FLAYED IN SPEECH BY JEWISH LEADER

Atlantic City, N. J., April 21.—"No period in the history of American Jewry has been fraught with so much anxiety for our people as has that which has lapsed since the Cleveland convention," Sigmund Livingston, of Bloomington, Ill., chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, said today in an address before the B'nai B'rith convention.

"Five years ago there was no multi-millionaire prodigally pouring out his wealth into the crucible of hate; no Ku Klux Klan of national proportions; there was no widespread attempt at nationalizing of prejudice against the Jew," he said.

"When the storm first broke there were symptoms of panic in certain quarters, with schemes for reprisals in others, and everywhere a marked increase in Jewish consciousness."

He pointed out that no reprisals had been undertaken.

The klan's power for evil was stopped, he said, when it entered politics, and he predicted that it will follow the same downgrade which brought the "Know Nothings," and the A. P. A. to a state of innocuous desuetude."

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE DEFEATS KLAN BILL

Springfield, Ill., June 16.—The anti-Ku Klux Klan bill introduced in this session of the legislature by Representative William E. King, one of Chicago's colored law-makers, was defeated by the house last Thursday on a vote which record of 58 for and 63 against gave little indication of the heated fight which the measure caused. The bill which would have required all secret organizations to submit their membership lists to the Secretary of State did not mention the Ku Klux Klan by name but the entire state recognized that the klan was the target and in his final forceful speech King declared that the bill was aimed at the klan alone.

Party lines were broken, factionalism was forgotten and, men lost sight of race in the hubbub which ensued as the final vote was taken. Former Speaker Shanahan, the most popular man in the house, rose from his sick bed and in his first speech of the session asked that the measure be defeated although he was a Catholic. He said, "I belong to a number of the secret organizations which have been mentioned here. I am a Catholic. I wish my Catholic, my Negro and my Jewish friends would forget there is such a thing as the klan. I have been here longer and I have lived longer than most of you. I have seen these narrow organizations come and go, and you will see this one go after some smart wise fellow gets all there is to get out of it. Why dignify them? His plea carried much weight. Although the bill was defeated King won acclaim for the splendid fight which he made on the measure and the anti-klan group is claiming a moral victory.

HOUSE SPLIT IN DEFEAT OF BILL TO UNMASK KLAN

Both Sides See Victory After Hot Battle.

BY FRANK BUTZOW.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Springfield, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—The Illinois house of representatives was ripped wide open by the Ku Klux Klan issue today. Party lines were abandoned Factionalism was eliminated for the time and even religious affiliations and the accidents of birth and race were ignored beyond the boundaries of custom.

DAVID E. SHANAHAN. [Moffett Photo.]

When the heat of conflict was over the roll call disclosed that the house had refused to put Illinois on record as officially recognizing the klan.

Bill to Unmask Klan.

The combat was staged over a bill the avowed purpose of which was to unmask and disrobe the klan by requiring it to file with the secretary of state its membership lists, oath, constitution, by-laws, rules, and regulations. But to avoid the designation of class legislation, the measure covered all other secret organizations excepting only labor unions and benevolent associations. That was one reason for its defeat. The vote was 58 for and 63 against the bill, which needed 77 to pass.

The heat of battle was hottest when the dean and sage of the house, David E. Shanahan, a Roman Catholic and four times speaker, rose to his feet. Immediately there was a hush and a respectful silence. Shanahan, who has been bed ridden for most of the last six months, was taking the floor for the first time this session.

Wishes Friends to Forget It.

"Mr Speaker," he said, "I belong to a number of the secret organizations that have been mentioned here. I am a Catholic. I wish my Catholic, my Negro and my Jewish, and Negro friends would forget there is such a thing as the Ku Klux Klan. I have been here longer and I have lived longer than most of you. I have seen these narrow organizations come and I have seen them go like you will see this one go after some smart, wise fellow gets what there is to get out of it. Why dignify them?"

Immediately there was a crowd around the desk of William E. King [Rep., Chicago], a Negro, who introduced the bill. They asked him to withdraw it.

King, one of the forceful orators of the house, took the floor to denounce the klan, declaring that he would not compromise with wrong. He said his bill was aimed at the klan alone.

Browne Opposes Measure.

Lee O'Neill Browne [Dem., La Salle], Minority Leader Roe [Dem., Fayette], and Truman A. Snell [Dem., Macoupin] spoke against the bill in a trend similar to that taken by Shanahan.

Curiously enough, the Klan as well as its enemies are claiming victory tonight, the former because the bill was defeated, the latter because so many legislators, in spite of the arguments against the measure, voted for it as an open denunciation of the Invisible empire. Defeated in their efforts to pass the bill, they claim a moral victory.

Among the bills passed today were Mrs. Rena Elrod's two measures placing beauty parlors under state supervision and requiring cosmeticians to pass examinations before obtaining state licenses. These bills now go to the senate.

Gov. Small signed the rent bills, extending for another two years the provisions that a landlord may not eject a tenant without sixty days' notice and may not collect double rent from a tenant who holds over beyond the period of his lease. These bills also were sponsored by Mrs. Elrod.

Recommend Auto Bill.

The house judiciary committee cut the registry fee of the Chicago Motor club's auto driver license bill from 25 cents to 10 cents. After adopting an amendment by Representative Schnackenberg [Rep., Chicago], prohibiting minors under 16 from driving cars in cities of 50,000 population or more it recommended the bill to the house.

The bill is a substitute for several measures, including one sponsored by Coroner Wolff. Under its terms all persons who drive cars must obtain licenses from the secretary of state and licenses are to be revoked after three convictions for violating the motor vehicle laws. Persons who are physically disabled or color blind are prohibited from obtaining licenses.

HOUSE SPEEDS BILL AIMED AT KU KLUX KLAN

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Sprngfield, Ill., May 13.—After bitter debate the house today advanced to third reading, without amendment, a bill offered by William King, Chicago, aimed at the Ku Klux Klan. It would require all oath bound organizations, except labor unions, and benevolent societies, to file lists of membership, a copy of constitution and by-laws, and the prescribed oath with the secretary of state.

By a vote of 68 to 65 the house rejected an amendment offered by the judiciary committee which would bring labor unions and benevolent societies within the scope of the bill.

Representative King spoke in defense of his bill and drew marked applause. The gallery held some of the delegates from the Knights of Columbus convention, meeting here today.

Lyons Hits Klan

The issue for the fight was drawn when Rep. Sidney Lyons, Chicago declared that a vote to support the committee was a vote for the klan. Representative Schnackenberg, Chicago, said he resented the idea of placing the matter on that ground and urged the members of the house to "keep their feet on the ground" and not do something which they might regret.

Cites Legal Decisions

Answering a statement by Representative M. P. Rice, Lewiston, that the bill as drawn is class legislation—therefore unconstitutional, King cited decisions by the Supreme courts of Iowa and New York to support his claims that class legislation is permissible in the exercise of police powers by the state and also to show that fraternal organizations such as the Masons are classed as benevolent orders and would not come within the purview of the act.

MIKE SAROVICH, RANK AND FILE LEADER OF ZEIGLER, ILL., LOCAL, DIES FROM KLAN BULLET WOUND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., August 17.—Mike Sarovich, one of the most active and trusted of the militant miners of the Zeigler local of the United Mine Workers of America, died here yesterday from the results of a shot fired by Ellis Hargis, a member of the ku klux klan, at the local union meeting last Tuesday.

Sarovich was mortally wounded through the abdomen, by Hargis, who with other klansmen had come armed to the meeting along with Lon Fox and Cobb, the Farrington machine officials of the sub-district, to force the Zeigler miners back to work after they had spontaneously quit in protest against the removal of their trusted local union officers headed by Local President Henry Corbishley.

Fox and Cobb had unsuccessfully tried to compel the miners at the meeting to elect new local officers, and had adjourned the meeting after saying that if they failed to elect new officers they would appoint them.

The K. K. K. then started a fight, one knocking down an old man of 60 by the name of Farthing, and Hargis, a K. K. K., according to witness, drew a gun and fired, supposedly at a younger brother of Farthing, it being understood that the K. K. K. were seeking vengeance upon the Farthing brothers for renouncing the klan, to which they had once belonged.

Buried Monday.

Whomever Hargis was aiming at, the fact as testified to by miners is that his shot struck Sarovich and, passing thru his body, seriously wounded Hezzie Hindman, an official of the West Frankfort central labor body.

Sarovich, a rank and file miner who has earned the respect and affection of his brothers in the union, is to be buried today. Meanwhile the miners continue their cessation of work.

ZEIGLER INQUEST JURY NAMES KU KLUXER SLAYER

Sarovich Killed by Farrington Gunman

ZEIGLER, Ill., Aug. 19—A dozen deputy sheriffs accompanied Sheriff Henry Dorris here yesterday armed with fifty warrants for the arrest of 25 miners, members of the Zeigler local of the U. M. W. of A., charged with conspiracy in relation to the fight in the local union hall last week precipitated by the shooting down of a militant miner, Mike Sarovich, by Alex Hargins, a K. K. K.

Henry Corbishley, who was deposed by the Farrington gang of the Sub-District officials, from his position of local union president shortly before the meeting date, is among those arrested, but late yesterday furnished bonds at Benton, Ill.

Coroner's Verdict Blames K. K. K.

At the coroner's inquest on Sunday, a verdict was rendered stating that Sarovich came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by Alex Hargis, the klansman.

Five witnesses testified. Clarence Strumm, John Korniski, Dan Radisin and Rado Jurvick, members of the Zeigler local who attended the local meeting called by the sub-district officers to force the men back to work who struck spontaneously when the Farirngton sub-district machine removed Corbishley and other local officers, stated that Hargis was seen sitting at the front of the hall along with the sub-district officials, Fox and Cobb at the early part of the meeting.

Deliberate Murder.

About the time trouble started, he went out but returned at once and barred the door. He was described as standing in the half open door of the hall with the crowd trying to get out as the meeting had adjourned. He had one foot on the top step of the stairway and the other inside the door when he drew a gun and fired into the miners at point blank range.

Savorich cried out that he was shot, and Mack Ashman, police magistrate of Zeigler, testified that he visited Sarovich at the hospital, when Sarovich was convinced that he was near death. Sarovich told him that Hargis, the ku klux klansman, had shot him. He died Saturday night.

Murderer a Farrington Gangster.

Hargis, the K. K. K., is among the klan gang which supported the Farrington machine in the local and sub-district and had gone to the meeting with the sub-district officials in an automobile and with arms, evidently to precipitate trouble. He was arrested the morning following the fight in the hall and released on bonds, but rearrested Saturday night when Sarovich died.

Sarovich was 30 years old. He leaves a wife and other relatives in Montenegro with a host of friends among the Zeigler miners, among whom he was known as a courageous and sincere fighter for the labor movement.

The coroner's jury recommended [illegible] be held to the Franklin county [illegible]ry for murder.

Ku Klux Klan—1925 Illinois.

K. K. K. AND FARRINGTON AGENTS STARTED RIOT; KLUXER IN JAIL FOR MORTALLY WOUNDING MINER

(By Worker Correspondence.)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Aug. 16.—The ku klux klan is revealed as the co-conspirator with the Farrington gang in starting trouble once more in Zeigler Local Union 992 of the United Mine Workers, from which trouble the shooting and rioting of Tuesday evening arose.

When Farrington's henchmen in the sub-district, led by Sub-District Vice-President E. B. Cobb, deposed the officers of the local by the request of the coal company, the miners of No. 1 mine refused to work.

Some of those who are willing to work regardless of the conditions, went to West Frankfort and got a letter from Sub-District President Lon Fox, instructing the local union secretary to call a meeting at 8:30 p. m.

Klan and Fakers Combine.

About 7 p. m. or 8 p. m. carloads of the ku klux klan drove out of Zeigler toward West Frankfort. Later they returned to the meeting, bringing with them Sub-District President Fox, and Vice-president Cobb, board member, Hindman, who is also head of the West Frankfort Trades and Labor Assembly, and another board member named Babbington.

Fox, at the meeting, stuttered around about the contract and the "100 per cent support the men always get from the sub-district officials," but he could not get a single response from the men. They knew him from bitter experience. They gave him a hearing, that was all. He proposed that new officers be elected to take the place of those deposed.

Then Cobb tried to say something. But he made a miserable mess out of it. The men knew that what he said was a lie from start to finish. Then board member Babbington tried to convince the men that the officers were working their heads off for the miners. He also failed to convince anyone.

Alliance With Company Exposed.

Corbishley, the deposed local president then took the floor and for 20 minutes told the miners of Zeigler how things had been done, and produced a hand full of letters and decisions from which he proved his points. He showed that the members of this local union have been handled just as the coal company wanted them to be handled, with the full knowledge and support of the officials of the sub-district and the district.

After Fox had again failed to get the men to elect new officers in place of those whom he had deposed, he got to the point of saying that he would appoint officers of the local if the men would not elect them.

Adjourn Meeting.

Then Stanley Pauray, assistant pit-committeeman, gave about 20 minutes more real exposure of the officials, and told the men they must stnad by those who had fought for them at every opportunity, that such a thing as electing new officers was out of the question and that the men should remain out until the coal company recognized the regularly elected union officials.

The miners seemed to be to a man against electing officers, so the meeting was adjourned.

Official Fakers Blacklisted Union Members.

But while the men were leaving the hall, an ex-checkweighman named Wilson hit an old man named Farthing, knocking him down. A general rough and tumble fight ensued, Sub-District Vice-President Cobb using a black jack until it was taken away from him. This black jack is retained by the miners as evidence of Cobb's kind intentions toward the membership of the U. M. W. of A.

Cobb lost his black jack but he found a good round beating as did President Fox, and Cobb will be getting his mail at the hospital for some time.

Klansman Fires Revolver.

The brave and valorous K. K. K. beat it hot foot for the most part, getting safely away and leaving Fox and Cobb to battle by themselves, tho the fact that they had come there armed to support these fakers is clear.

But one of the K. K. K. fired a shot, which went completely thru a miner named Mike Sarovich and lodged in the Sub-District Board Member Hindman. It must be said that Hindman is reported to be a fairly decent man and miners regret that he should suffer along with their own valued union brother, Sarovich.

Kluxer in Jail.

The kluxer who fired the shot has been lodged in jail. Several miners witnessed that he was the one, told the officers and he was taken in custody. This is the same character who refused to sign the local union election returns last December when the district executive board of Farrington removed the officials so the K. K. K. could steal the elections.

Miner May Die.

Sarovich, the rank and file miner, is not expected to live. He had to undergo an immediate operation and some 30 inches of intestines were removed. Also his bladder was torn by the K. K. K. bullet. His recovery is doubtful

Zeigler is otherwise quiet, but the men are not working When asked what they would do if Farrington took their local union charter, they reply that at present it doesn't amount to much anyway, and unless the officials give them some support the charter is not worth while keeping.

The miners say that they will not go back to work until their local officers are recognized, and they demand as well the removal of the general superintendent of the mine, Paul Weir. He is almost wholly responsible for the violation of the contract, as he refused to comply with it and the decisions reached under it.

KU KLUX KLAN IS PILLORIED IN 'PROCESSIONAL'

Studio Players Will Stage Great Drama

All strikes are interesting but none more so than a strike of miners. It is very seldom that any working class propaganda sneaks across in a play that has had a good run in the regular theaters, a play which has been lauded by the critics and really appreciated by the audience. Such a play, it is declared on good authority, is "Procession."

The play, which deals with the miners' strike, as we have already intimated above, opens with the miners at ease during the first days of the strike. But their solid front brings the militia to the fore. The Labor Temple is organized. One imprisoned strike leader manages to break out of jail and in a fight he kills a militiamen, over which the strikers fail to mourn.

At his mother's home, where he has sought refuge, the ku klux klan and the sheriffs come to hunt for him. He is finally captured and blinded. The last act, a masterful scene, shows the miners desolate: hungry, their homes burned by the klansmen. The klansmen finally sell the miners by getting the names of the most rebellious strikers with the announcement that they will be done away with while in bed one night.

Lawson has pictured the vaudeville-like attitude of the American people to the great social dramas which are taking place under their very eyes. The interweaving of the highly comical with the deathly serious, punctured with bullets, treason and militancy, is a characteristic of the play which puts it above many of the things which have been presented on the stage for a long time. The play will be rendered by the Studio Players, an amateur organization with a good reputation, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at Lawndale Hall, 3437 Ogden avenue, near St. Louis Ave. at 8:00 p. m. sharp.

All of the elite of the Chicago's working class population will gather en masse, as the linguists would say, in order to crowd the hall for the play and the social event and dance, not to mention the ten prizes upon which languishing eyes have already been cast.

Every member of the Workers Party will be there, as a kernel for the greater crowd that will come. The proceeds, since proceeds there must be, will go to push ahead the work of District Eight of the Workers Party

Ku Klux Klan — 1925. Indiana.

NEGRO KLAN ORDER FORMED IN INDIANA

MUNICE, Ind., Feb. 10.—Formation of a negro Klan organization to be known as the Abraham Lincoln Auxiliary to the Independent Klan of America, was announced here tonight at headqurrters of the latter organization, by S. H. Bemanderfer, national president.

The Independent Klan of America was founded about a year ago in Munice, Ind., and is not connected with the organization having headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

The objects and purposes as pointde out in the negro organizations' "national code" are "to unite in fraternal bonds as free American citizens who owe no allegiance of any nature or degree to any foreign government, institution, section, ruler, perso, or people;' whose morals and habits are good; whose reputation and vocations are of a respectable nature; who are sound in mind and above the full age of 18 years of age, who under a common oath form into a fraternity of strict requirements to promote love for our country; to safeguard the sanctity of women; to so live and conduct ourselves that racial purity will be perpetuated on earth as in our judgment as God intended."

Negroes Organize Klan Auxiliary In Muncie, Indiana

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ple; whose morals and habits are good; whose reputation and vocations are of a respectable nature; who are sound in mind and above the full age of 18 years, who under a common oath form into a fraternity of strict requirements to promote love for our country; to safeguard the sanctity of women; to so live and conduct ourselves that racial purity will be perpetuated on earth as in our judgment God intended."

KLAN LEGISLATION BEATEN IN INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind., January 25.—The Ku Klux Klan's program of legislative reform in Indiana has already been consigned to the graveyard of forgotten bills by the Indiana general assembly. The senate has killed three Klan-indorsed measures in summary fashion during the past week.

While there has been no test of strength between Klan and anti-Klan forces in the house of representatives, the overwhelming majority opposed to the hooded order in the senate foreshadows defeat of every other attempt of the Klan to force a legislative program through the mill.

The Klan met its first reverse in the 1925 assembly in an effort to regulate the public schools in three senate bills.

One bill sought to prohibit public school teachers from wearing the emblem of any religious order, while another was aimed at preventing teachers trained in parochial schools from getting jobs in the public schools of Indiana.

The third measure provided for compulsory reading of the Bible in public school classes.

Mention of the name of the Ku Klux Klan in connection with the bill against wearing religious emblems brought up the hottest debate that has marked the session's proceedings.

Both democratic and republican floor leaders in the senate called on the Klan forces to come out in the open. After turbulent debate, in which religious issues were injected, the Klan-indorsed bill went down to defeat 41 to 6. Later, the senate killed the Bible bill by the same vote. The bill aimed at the parochial schools was tabled.

Tidrington Gets Answer From Ku Klux

Klan Head Says Order Has No Idea of Enforcing Separate Car Legislation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—Some few days ago I read in some of the colored papers published in Indiana, an article reporting that it was rumored in political circles, a bill would be introduced in this session of the State Legislature to provide for separate coaches for white and colored people.

As director of the Colored Bureau, Republican State Committee during the last campaign, I felt it was my duty to ascertain whether or not these rumors were true; if true; then, do all within my power as a race man to prevent such legislation which would not only be a detriment to the Negro race, but a backward step in the progressive movement of our race in the State and a glot on the fair name of our Hoosier State.

I immediately took the matter up with the heads of both factions of the K. K. K. in this State to know if the Klan was sponsoring the passage of any laws to the detriment of our race and addressed the following letter to Mr. Walter F. Bosssert of Indianapolis, Ind.:

Evansville, Ind.,
Jan. 10, 1925

Mr. Walter F. Bossert,
Lincoln Hotel,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My Dear Sir:—It is rumored that certain members of your organization contemplate the introduction of a bill into this sesion of the State Legislature advocating a separate coach law, which is known as the Jim Crow law in our State.

I cannot believe that you will permit such heinous law as that to be considered.

I would be pleased to hear from you on this matter because I am vitally interested in any such legislation, and knowing you as I do, I am certain you would not tolerate any such legislation.

Hoping an early reply from you on this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,
Ernest G. Tidrington,
Director Colored Bureau, Republican State Committee.

To the above letter, I received the following reply:

Indianapolis, Ind.,
Jan. 14, 1925

Mr. Ernest G. Tidrington,
420 Chestnut street,
Evansville, Ind.

Dear Friend—Relative to your letter of the 10th inst. will state that I know of no one connected with our organization that is attempting to get the Jim Crow law into legislation. I assure you there will be no such law permitted by anyone connected with me personally or my organization.

Assuring you of my co-operation in this matter I remain.

Very truly yours
Walter F. Bossert.

I also wrote as follows to D. C. Stephenson, of Indianapolis, Ind.:

Evansville Indiana,
Jan. 14 1925

Hen. D. C. Stephenson
Central Coal Co.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear friend—Thereis a rumor being circulated in our State that a separate coach law will be introduced at this session of the legislature by the K. K. K.

This is a backward move and knowing you as I do, I know you will not tolerate such bill to even be considered in this fair Hoosier State.

You know my position in the last campaign and I could not afford to let such law be enacted without calling your attention to the same of trying to place Jim Crow cars in this state.

Not a single state north of the Mason and Dixon line advocate Jim Crow cars and I know the Republican party will not allow itself to be placed upon the Rocks of Disaster by the passage of any Jim Crow laws.

I will be pleased to hear from you on this matter at your carliest convenience.

With the best wishes for your consideration of this most vital matter in which I am sincerely interested, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Ernest G. Tidrington,
Director Colored Bureau, Republican State Committee.

Mr. D. C. Stephenson replied as follows by Western Union Telegram:

Indiaanpolis, Ind.,
Jan. 12, 1925

Mr. Ernest G. Tidrington,
420 Shestnut street,
Evansville, Ind.

I am indeed opposed to the ignorant standards of Georgia, Texas and the South generally being thrust upon us to the everlasting humiliation of Indiana stop count on me and all of the good citizens of Indiana to protect the constitution of the United States, unsullied from the ignorant assault of unpatriotic Southernors who continue to wave the bloody shirt of the Civil War and bow first to the Rebel Flag. Happily the State of Georgia is not running the Indiana Legislature.

D. C. Stephenson.

I have talked with men high in political affairs of this State and have received every assurance that no such legislation to the humiliation and detriment of our race in this State has even been contemplated and I feel it is my duty to let the Negroes of Indiana know the truth, as my interest is with the Negro and for the Negro at all times.

Sincerely yours,
Ernest G. Tidrington,
Director Colored Bureau, Indiana Republican Committee.

Race Men On Klan Ticket In Indiana

GARY, Ind., May 14.—Official count of the ballots in last Tuesday's Republican primary election, completed Saturday, showed contests for some offices so close that talks of demand for a general recount was precipitated.

Three colored nominess for seats in the council, two of them adherents of the generally successful Ku Klux Klan ticket, were brought forward by the official count. The unofficial count had indicated two colored men, one a Klan ticket adherent, had been nominated.

Should the nominations result in elections, the council would be dominated by the Klan. William Burrus, colored Klan candidate, was shown by the official count to have won nominations for the council by seventy nine votes, displacing his white opponent, Sam Reeves.

EXPECT RULING SOON ON BAIL FOR KLAN RAPER

Dying Statement of Victim Plays Part

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., June 17.— Whether D. C. Stehpeson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry, all charged with the murder of Madge Oberholtzer, will be admitted to bail will be determined soon.

The bail hearing swung into its second day before Judge Fred Hines in Hamilton circuit court here with indications pointing to a continuation of the bitter legal battle so far waged by opposing counsel.

Already the purported dying statement fo Madge Oberholtzer has become the center of the legal hostilities and the prominent part it has taken in the bail hearing indicates it will be one of the major pieces of evidence when and if the defendants are brought to trial.

Half a dozen witnesses have submitted testimony and as many more were expected to take the stand before the hearing is closed and a finding rendered by the court.

Judge Favors Defense.

The state suffered another set back when Judge Hines upheld the defense in its protest against introduction of the alleged dying statement of Madge Oberholtzer as evidence.

Eight objections of defense attorneys to reading of the statement as testimony while Asa Smith, who drew up the document, was being questioned, were sustained by the cuort.

Judge Hines also granted the defense request for copies of the statement and a page from Hammond, (Ind.) hotel register said to contain names of the defendants and the dead girl.

With a tense audience straining to hear every word, Dr. John K. Kingsbury, Indianapolis physician, repeated from the witness stand in the court room the story related to him by Madge Oberholtzer, 28, of the events leading up to her death allegedly at the hands of D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klinck and Earl Gentry.

Gunmen Present.

A report to Judge Hines that the court room crowd included gunmen during the Stephenson bail hearing caused him to restrict the space inside the railing to lawyers and newspaper men only.

The report stated that both friends and enemies of the defendants carrying concealed arms occupied seats in the front of the court room.

Kluxer Beat Girl Is Charge.

Dr. Kingsbury spoke slowly and clearly and the crowd, liberally sprinkled with women, clung to every word.

Uncontrollable sobs broke from women in the court room when the witness described the girl's physical condition after the alleged attack by Stephenson.

His graphic portrayal of the bruises and wounds on her body, some of which she told him, were inflicted by Stephenson with his teeth drew sharp gasps from the audience.

Mrs. Oberholtzer, mother of the dead girl, wept openly thruout the doctor's testimony while Oberholtzer the father dabbed at his eyes with a handkerchief.

The story he related as coming from the dying girl's lips was virtually identical with the purported death bed statement that has been the storm center in the bail hearing.

Ku Klux Klan—1925

Indiana.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
MAY 9, 1925

NEGROES WIN ON KLUX TICKET

Three Nominated for Seats in Gary's City Council.

Official count of the ballots in Tuesday's republican primary at Gary, Ind., completed to-day, showed contests for some offices so close that there is talk of demands for a general recount.

Three Negro nominees for seats in the common council, two of them adherents of the generally successful Ku-Klux Klan ticket, were brought forward by the official count. The unofficial count had indicated two Negroes, one of them a Klan ticket adherent, had been nominated.

Nomination previously has been tantamount to election.

Should the nomination result in elections the common council would be dominated by the Klan, despite an estimated 65 per cent of Gary's approximately 90,000 population being made up of immigrants and Negroes. A city ordinance prohibits masked parades, and today it was said that law probably would be brought up for repeal.

The official count showed Floyd Williams, the Klan candidate, to have been nominated for mayor by 1,312 votes.

The greatest victory scored was by John R. Lane, nominated for city treasurer by 3,887 votes, and other victories were down to majorities of fewer than 100 votes.

William Burrus, Negro Klan ticket follower, was shown by the official count to have won nomination for the council by 79 votes, displacing his white opponent Sam Routes, who, in the unofficial count, held a lead of 77 votes.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
SEPTEMBER 11, 1925

TOWN CLOSED TO BLACKS

Hobart, Ind., Klan Stronghold, Posts "TNT" Sign

Special Despatch to The World

HOBART, Ind., Sept. 10.—Stone pillars, flanking the northern entrance to this town now warn the Negro he is barred from it. On eight sides of the posts is the inscription, "TNT—Travel, Negro, Travel."

Although a community of only 2,000, immense Klan assemblages are being held here. White robed Klansmen on motorcycles act as patrols. Hobart long has been known as a Ku Klux Klan stronghold.

SET OCT. 12 FOR SLAYING TRIAL OF EX-KLAN LEADER

Noblesville, Ind., Aug. 22.—[United Press.]—Trial of D. C. Stephenson, former grand dragon of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan, and Earl Gentry and Earl Gentry was tentatively set today for Oct. 12 in Hamilton County court. The three men are in jail here on indictments charging them with the death of Miss Madge Oberholtzer of Indianapolis.

Chicago Tribune
8-23-25
Chicago Herald

The date was set by Judge William M. Sparks of Rushville, who will preside in the case.

Judge Hines of the Hamilton County court said the only possibility of delay in the Stephenson trial would be through a demand by Edward Prater, Indianapolis youth, charged with murder, for trial before that of Stephenson.

Whether the three defendants will go on trial together or will seek separate trials is not known.

Ku Klux Klan-1925 Iowa.

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
APRIL 23, 1925

NEGROES INCITED BY FLAMING KU-KLUX SYMBOL THREATEN LIVES OF KLAN POLICEMEN

Crosses Burned at State Capitol, Police Station and School Grounds Throughout City—Embers Menace Buildings.

A mammoth demonstration by members of the Ku-Klux klan who lighted scores of fiery crosses simultaneously in almost every section of the city last night swamped police with complaint calls, incited a near riot among Negroes on the east side and kept the fire department "on the jump."

The demonstration was in direct defiance to the orders of Superintendent of Public Safety John Jenney who last fall ruled that the burning of crosses and all similar fireworks displays by the klan must cease.

Threaten Klan Cops.

The entire emergency force at police headquarters were called to the Negro district north of Grand avenue and east of the river shortly after 9 o'clock to quell a near riot among Negroes who were threatening the lives of Patrolmen Glenn Barron and Bert Smallwood, klan policemen, on beats in the district. Aroused by the sight of a fiery cross burning in the park at Second and Des Moines streets, the Negroes gathered in big groups on all the street corners.

One Negro, A. Truhart, 407 South East Eighth street, was arrested at East Second street and Grand avenue after it was alleged he threatened the officers. He was charged with disturbing the public quiet by using loud and profane language.

Cross at State Capitol.

Crosses were burned on the lawn of the police station, being fastened to the flag pole of the municipal court building. They were also lighted on the courthouse lawn, at the state capitol grounds, at the Negro community center at Twelfth and Crocker street, in front of the public library and at practically every school in the city.

Hundreds of complaints from residents in every section of the city were received at police headquarters and all emergency crews were kept busy answering calls. At one time every emergency crew was out and a number of calls left to be answered.

Fire Endangers School.

The fire department was kept continually at work as the result of alarms turned in from people who feared the high wind would carry burning embers to nearby buildings. At Nash school, complaint was made that the crew of an emergency fire wagon refused to extinguish the burning cross.

The klan was said to be making a drive for membership and the demonstration was an attempt to kindle interest in the organization among old members.

Police made no attempt last night to locate the authors of the demonstration and allowed the crosses to burn without interference.

The action last night was the first since complaint was made to Superintendent Jenney, himself a member of the klan that such demonstrations were a violation of the fireworks ordinance.

Jenney had not called the station at a late hour.

Ku Klux Klan — 1925

Kansas.

N. A. A. C. P. APPEAL HELPS KILL KLAN BILL

Appeal made to Gov rnor Ben. S. Paulen of Kansas by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has helped to kill a bill in Kansas legislature which would have legalized the Ku Klux Klan in that State.

Ofco. American

A letter from C. W. Camagor, president of the Kansas City Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., reports as follows:

4-11-25

"Your letter and telegram were duly received and contents read to the Executive Board. They endorsed your telegram very highly, and extend to you our many thanks for your strong and courageous telegram, which we think had a great deal to do with the Kansas House of Representatives, backed by Governor Paulen's speech on day the Bill was killed, in helping to defeat this bill.

Kansas is now added to the States in which it is illegal for the Klan to operate, New York having passed a law forbidding the operation of membership bodies unless they file lists of officers, members and regulations.

Double Embargo Put on Georgia Klan by Kansas

Topeka, Kans., July 1.—(AP)—The Ku Klux Klan of Georgia is under a double embargo tonight, barred from the state of Kansas by ouster decree of the state supreme court, and now denied admission as a lawful corporation by the state charter board.

In its decision last January, the court held that the order must apply for a charter before it might operate in Kansas. From this ruling the klan took an appeal, pending now before the supreme court of the United States. But, meanwhile, it sought entrance through the remaining channel—the state charter board.

Constitution 7-2-25

That board today put up the bars unanimously. Its three members held that the klan is not being charitable nor benovelent business, as stipulated in its plea; that its organization and influence engenders religious and racial strife and disrespect for the courts of justice, and that it would be contrary to public policy to give it recognition, particularly since its appeal is pending in the federal tribunal

Atlanta, Ga.

Ku Klux Klan - 1925. Kansas.

COURT DECISION IN KANSAS OUSTS KLAN FROM STATE

Contention That Ku Klux Is Operating for Profit Is Upheld by Supreme Court's Finding.

Topeka, Kan., January 10.—The Ku Klux Klan was outlawed by the supreme court of Kansas today. Putting an end to a battle that has been waged between klan and state for more than two years, the supreme court handed down a decision sustaining the state's plea and ousting the klan from Kansas.

Atlanta Constitution 1-11-25 Atlanta, Ga.

The contention of Attorney General Charles B. Griffith that the klan was operating for profit, and therefore would require authority from the state charter board, was upheld. Attorneys for the klan had countered that the purpose of the order was benevolent and as such would not need a corporate charter.

The immediate effect of the decision will be to outlaw the klan as an organization in Kansas. To obtain a charter, the sanction of the state charter board must be sought. This body is composed of the attorney general, secretary of state and state bank commissioner. The first two, elective officers, were both elected last November on anti-klan platforms. The third member was appointed by the governor.

The suit was instituted November 21, 1922, at the direction of Governor Henry J. Allen.

Marshall Writes Decision.

The opinion in the klan ouster was written by Justice John Marshall, ruled that the klan was doing business in Kansas illegally, under the corporation law. The opinion stated:

"1. A foreign corporation may be ousted from doing busines in this state where it has not obtained permission from the charter board to do so except where its business is protected by the interstate commerce clause of the constitution of the United States, or is exercised in behalf of the federal government.

"2. A corporation organized under the laws of another state, not for financial profit, which in this state performs all the functions it is authorized to do by its charter under the laws of the state of its organization in business in this state within the meaning of the Kansas foreign corporation law.

"3. Selling lodge paarphernalia, insignia and supplies by a corporation of one state to lodges and persons in another state on orders from lodge officers in the latter state is within the protection of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution of the United States, although the selling corporation retains all the title to and control of the articles sold."

GOVERNOR ALLEN INSTITUTED SUIT.

Topeka, Kans., January 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The ouster suit against the Ku Klux Klan in Kansas was instituted November 21, 1922, by Richard J. Hopkins, then attorney general, but prosecution of the case fell to the lot of his successor, Charles B. Griffith. The suit was instituted at the direction of Governor Henry J. Allen.

Mr. Hopkins, now a supreme court justice, was ineligible to vote in the suit because of his previous connection with it. Mr. Griffith, present attorney general, was assisted in the prosecution by John F. Rhodes, a former assistant on his staff.

The main issue in the case was whether the klan should be entitled to operate in Kansas as a benevolent organization, which requires no state charter, or as a corporation for profit, which cannot operate legally without authority granted by the state charter board. The state demanded that the klan be denied the right to organize and operate in Kansas because it was not a benevolent organization and had no charter. The state urged the court to sustain S. M. Brewster, appointed a commissioner to gather evidence, in his findings that the klan was not a benevolent or eleemosynary organization as claimed by klan officials that it was organized for profit in dues collected and regalia sold, and that it was operating in Kansas without a charter. The klan attorneys urged the court to reverse these findings.

The klan, however, agreed, with the referee's finding that evidence had not been sufficient to prove methods of coercion and intimidation were used by the klan in Kansas, while the state took exception and demanded that the court rule there was ample evidence to bear out these allegations.

The klan, as a state realm of the national organization has never applied for a Kansas charter. The state charter board has three members and one of the outstanding features of the recent political campaign in Kansas was the klan's unsuccessful efforts to defeat two members of the board. These members, Attorney General Griffith and Secretary of State Frank J. Ryan were reelected, but by pluralities from 60,000 to 160,000 less than their republican mates on the state ticket were accorded. The third member of the board is the state bank commissioner.

After more than a year had been spent during the course of which he conducted hearings at a number of cities in which the klan was active Commissioner Brewster filed his report with the supreme court last April. The final arguments, however, were not presented in court until November immediately after the general election.

BAR KLAN PARADES IN STATE OF KANSAS

HOLTON, Kan., Dec. 23—By reaffirming his decision of a year ago, when Attorney General Ben C. Griffith obtained a temporary injunction which made the order against such demonstrations as Klan parades statewide, Judge J. A. Bender of Oskaloosa, made the order against the klansmen permanent last Saturday.

Pacific Defender 12-24-25 Los Angeles California

Colonel J. S. Dean, attorney for the Klan, has filed notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

Ku Klux Klan-1925

Louisiana.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS STATE'S ANTI-MASK LAW

Times-Picayune
5-26-25

Declares Act Constitutional and Confirms Sentences of Floggers

Louisiana's anti-mask law adopted at the legislative session last year was held to be Constitutional and valid and sentences of from three to five years imposed upon Earl and Lee Craig of Rapides parish for violating it were sustained in an opinion handed down by the state supreme court yesterday.

The convicted men were accused of masking and entering the premises of Henry Reynolds of Rapides parish for the purpose of doing bodily harm to him and to intimidate him.

On trial of the case before Judge R. E. Culpepper in the district court, T. A. Carter, attorney for the accused men, questioned the constitutionality of the law, which was enacted as Act 4 of 1924. It was contended the title of the act embraced more than one object in violation of the Constitution.

Chief Justice O'Neill was the organ of the court in passing upon the case.

"Every section of the statute is pertinent to a sworn object of making it particularly reprehensible for a person committing any of the offenses mentioned to be masked or disguised at the time," Chief Justice O'Neill's opinion read.

"The requirement that a statute shall have only one object does not forbid the Legislature to deal with several branches of the subject stated in the title of the act, or to provide in one act all means necessary for carrying out its object."

The two men were alleged to have invaded the farm of Reynolds with others on a "flogging" trip. They were halted and later arrested.

Principal provisions of the anti-mask law, as sustained and as summarized by Chief Justice O'Neill, are as follows:

"The first section, makes it a crime for a masked or disguised person to enter the premises of another. The second section makes it a crime for a masked or disguised person to compel or attempt to compel a person to leave the state or any town. The third section makes it a crime for a masked or disguised person to assault and beat another. The fourth section makes it a crime for a masked or disguised person to assault a person without using a dangerous weapon. The fifth section makes it a crime for a masked or disguised person to assault a person with a dangerous weapon. The sixth section makes it a crime for a masked or disguised person to carry a dangerous weapon concealed on or about his person. The seventh section makes it a crime for a masked or disguised person to forcibly seize a person and carry him out of the state or from one part of the state to another or to imprison or secrete a person without authority of law. The eighth section declares that the object of the act is to create new, separate and distinct crimes and that it shall not be construed as affecting any existing laws. The ninth section declares that, if any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of the act shall for any reason be adjudged invalid, the judgment shall not affect the remainder of the act."

Other decisions handed down by the supreme court today were:

Anti-Mask Law In Louisiana Upheld By Supreme Court

New Orleans, May 25.—(By the Associated Press).—The new Louisiana anti-mask law was upheld today by the state supreme court, which affirmed the conviction of Earl and Lee Craig, brothers of Rapides parish, charged with violating the law. The Craig brothers were sentenced to serve from 3 to 5 years. It was charged that wearing hoods they went to the home of a man in Rapides parish and tried to flog him, but that his outcries aroused neighbors who saved him.

Klan Thrives In Louisiana

Associated Negro Press

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23—Despite the fact that the last state legislature practically outlawed the Klan by the passing of the anti-secrecy law which compels all secret societies to file with the secretary of state a list of members under oath that organization is flourishing more strongly than ever in this city and vicinity. Fanatics are obligated by so-called imperial representatives and their membership placed in the Imperial Palace in Atlanta in order to circumvent the law of the State of Louisiana. A Baptist minister recently converted from the Catholic faith is the "Imperial representative of Mis majesty, the Imperial Wizzard, in this city, and is waging war on the Catholicc, Jews, and Negroes.

Ku Klux Klan—1925.

Maryland.

THE KU KLUX KLAN

Following the Civil War the Ku Klux Klan was organized by some of the defeated ex-slaveholders for the declared purpose of 'regulating' the lately emancipated slaves who, it was avowed, being unused to freedom and removed from the fear and restraint of white men they would revert to barbarism and life and property would be unsafe.

Unspeakably brutal laws were passed by the former seceding States remanding the former slaves to a slavery without any responsibility on the part of the newly-created Masters known as "Apprenticeship" laws. The title of these abominable enactments was "The Black Code."

Baltimore Herald

The passage of these laws and the absolute and stern refusal of the great majority of those lately in rebellion against the government to accept in good faith the generous conditions imposed by the government, and to recognize and deal with their former slaves as freemen led to the adoption, first, of the 14th Amendment, then the 15th Amendment; passed for the purpose of safeguarding the rights and privileges of the freemen as citizens and to endow them with the franchise as a means of protecting themselves.

4-22-25

The passage of these Amendmeents gave new and intense impetus to the Ku Klux Klan movement.

"Regulating" Negroes now included prevention of the newly enfranchised citizens from voting and from forming or joining secret organizations, especially the "Union League."

To encompass these ends and to keep the Negro in subjection these midnight marauders resorted to every means known to the savage, from terrorism to murder, until put down by the strong hand of the Federal government, aided by a large element in the South who stood for law and order including thousands who had been members of the Klan in its early days honestly believing that the organization was needed to restrain recently freed slaves from excesses but were unwilling to join in outrage and murder.

The revived order has no excuse for existence and inherits from the old organization its brutality, savagery and intent and purpose to suppress, restrict and oppress the Negro to the last limit unchecked by law and to arouse and keep alive racial hatred in every section of the country.

It seeks to control through the ballot box and is a menace to the government and to its citizens.

Ku Klux Klan — 1925. Massachusetts.

COLLEGE HEAD ANTI-K

PRESIDENT OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY CONDEMNS 3 K ORDER AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT

Characterizing the Ku Klux Klan as "that organization with its cryptic three letter name," which based its appeal on hatred of those who differ from us in race, color and religion, President James Lukens McConaughy of Wesleyan University warned the 1073 graduates of Boston University Monday at the commencement exercises in Symphony Hall, that the spirit of appreciating the halo on our fellowmen is the greatest antidote to this hysteria of hatred.

KLAN MEETING IN BOSTON BROKEN UP

(Preston News Service)

Boston, Mass., June 18.—What was said to be the first attempt of the Ku Klux Klan to hold a meeting in Boston was unsuccessful Wednesday when city officials closed the order's meeting place in the Caledonia building on the grounds that the fire laws had been violated.

When the hall was closed, the 30 Klansmen who planned to attend the meeting adjourned to the Crawford chambers, a Hanover street hotel, and opened their adjourned session in a parlor.

While C. U. Lewis, of Washington, said to be a national organizer of the Klan, was addressing the assembly, Superintendent of Police Crowley and a detail of officers entered and ordered the gathering to disperse because a city ordinance prohibits more than three persons from holding a meeting in a hotel room.

Police searched the klansmen for weapons but found none. No arrests were made.

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KLUX RIOTS IN MASS.

MASS. STATE TROOPS ESCORTED THE KLAN AUTOS RETURNING FROM KLUX SEANCES—OPPONENTS ATTACK KLUX FIERCELY NEVERTHELESS — STATE TROOPS ATTACK KLAN OPPONENTS, SEEMINGLY AIDING KLUX

Clinton, June 9, 1925—Twenty-five men are under arrest as a result of a riot at midnight tonight on the outskirts of the town following a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan at Berlin. Many are reported cut and bruised, automobiles of the Klansmen have been extensively damaged and there is still much excitement in the town. Twenty State patrolmen assisted the police in quelling the rioting.

hTe disorder was one of the worst ever in this district and was caused when a parade of more than 300 Klan machines returning from the Berlin meeting were met by a crowd of more than 400 antis.

Twenty State troopers, commanded by Lieut. Ray Kimball were escorting the Klan machines from Berlin when the procession was suddenly interrupted by a shower of bricks and stones.

As occupants of the Klan machines alighted the crowd of antis surged forward and in a shore time numerous fist fights were in progress while the State troopers vainly strove to keep order.

State policemen who fearlessly entered the mele in an attempt to arrest the combatants were pushed aside by the large crowd. A concentrated rush by the troopers after a short battle forced the antis back, separating them from the Klansmen.

CURLEY FLAYS KLUX

ATTEMPT OF KU KLUX TO MEET IN BOSTON BRINGS STRONG DENUNCIATION BY MAYOR OF BOSTON

Referring to the unsuccessful attempt of the Ku Klux to meet in Boston, Mayor Curley said:

"As Mayor of Boston I am unalterably opposed to the Ku Klux Klan and any other society which seeks to foment dissension, breed hatred, and restrict the rights and liberties of any class of persons living in this city, and will use every means at my disposal to prevent meetings here. This I conceive to be my duty at any time and that duty is more imperative in this year of 1925, the 150th anniversary of the initiation of the American Revolution, out of which great struggle came the American Constitution and the laws and policies based upon its principles, which guaranteed political, civil and religious liberty to all living under the protection of the American flag.

"To permit these enemies of American principles, of American law and the teachings of Christianity, to meet and advocate the treason that is encrusted in their preaching and practice would be a crime. When the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the New York law which aimed to restrain, curb and punish those preaching treason to and destruction of the Government, it placed the ban of the Republic upon the propagandists of treason and civil war and incidentally upon such societies as the Ku Klux Klan. The organizers of this society, the K. K. K. dedicated to race and religious hatred, to civil dissenson and war between neighbors, are in every case unscrupulous mercenaries from other states, who have capitalized the fear and intolerance of ignorant people and seek to earn their livlihood in disseminating propaganda inimical to the peace, happiness and prosperity of American communities. They are the meanest types of criminals that infest and afflict the country and more dangerous to its welfare than an invading army. Wherever they have, by police negligence, been permitted to hold their nocturnal meetings, their gatherings have been marked by violence, outrage and injury to the persons and property of the inhabitants. As long as ignorant and foolish people who do not understand the treason of the Ku Klux Klan, are willing to join such societies and pay money to the grafters and rascals who organize them, it is the duty of the authorities to protect them from themselves and discourage and destroy this pest.

"As Mayor of Boston, in the interest of the public peace, the welfare of the City and in defence of law, order and the preservation of Americanism, I will endeavor to squelch Ku Klux Klanism.

At Bunker Hill

"My answer, and that of the City I am Mayor of, will be given in words that cannot be misunderstood on June 17th, the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, when the Colored veterans of the Peter Salem Garrison, G. A. R., and other veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars, who fought to preserve civil, political and religious liberty together with Hebrew and other societies and representative Americans of all kinds, will celebrate the day and note its significance, and who will give reasons, loud and unmistakable, why the guarantees of the Constitution must be maintained and perpetuated. In the presence of the murder threats and incitements to violence made by the masked and desperate leaders of this treasonable society, those having the protection and well-being of the community in their keeping cannot afford to tolerate the existence of such aggregation as the Ku Klux Klan.

"No better year to preserve intact the heritage that has come down from the Fathers of Republic ever existed than in this 150th anniversary of the opening of the Revolution; no better time and place to do this work were ever presented than now and in the Cradle of American Liberty; and no self-respecting, law-abiding, liberty-loving American citizen can tamely submit to the threats against the life, peace and welfare of Massachusetts by the upscrupulous scoundrels organizing the Klan and looting its members today and here.

Enemies of the Republic

"Massachusetts knows how to answer these enemies of the Republics, these skulking foes of Americanism; and Boston and as Mayor I will stand fast by Constitution and law of the land whatever happens. The defiance and threats of organized ignorance and intolerance—the Ku Klux Klan—to Massachusetts are a call to arms to all her citizens.

"Finally let me give voice to a significant and sinister circumstance accompanying Klan meetings held after dark in rural Massachusetts—they are always guarded and protected by the State Constabulary and are emboldened by that safeguard to say and do their worst. Withdraw the Constabulary protection of the State from these treasonable and strife provoking meetings and the wholesome fear of public indignation and outraged Americanism will keep the skulking and cowardly members at home in their cellars and put an end to the mercenary activities of the Klan's recruiting sergeants."

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION SIDES WITH BAY STATE KLAN

Right of Free Assemblage at Stake, Is Claim.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 16.—A new element has entered the Ku Klux Klan situation in Massachusetts. The American Civil Liberties union, through a member of its national committee, John S. Codman, has protested to Gov. Alvin T. Fuller against placing any ban on meetings of the order.

Earlier in the week the governor received a protest from Daniel L. Harrington, president of the Massachusetts Law and Order league, urging him to halt further meetings on the ground that they tend to incite to riot.

Codman in his letter of protest carefully pointed out that "the American Civil Liberties union has no interest in the klan, either for or against."

"But it does take an active interest in maintenance of our civil rights, including the right of free assemblage," his letter continued.

For Right of Free Assemblage.

Codman said the situation was the result of "attacks by unsympathetic outsiders," and submitted the argument that to ban the meetings would be "a plain invitation to disorderly elements to break up by force any meetings which to them were distasteful. He appealed to the governor to "protect lawful meetings through the use of state police if necessary, and by the prompt arrest of those who interfere with such meetings."

As yet the governor has not made known his stand.

Meanwhile klan meetings are held at almost clocklike regularity in a two day cycle. Every other day for the last ten days a klan meeting has been terminated by a riot of some proportion. At Sudbury on Tuesday five men were shot, and at Reading on Thursday tear gas bombs put in their first appearance. The local police are seldom able to cope with the disturbances and call in the state police, who thus far have been successful in restoring order quickly.

Hold Klan Parade in Maine.

Kittery, Me., Aug. 16.—[United Press.]—Marching eight abreast through the main streets of Kittery late last night, 400 members of Kittery Klavern No. 5, K. K. K., including about 100 "Kamelias," held one of the first full regalia parades of the order in New England. All but a few of the marchers wore masks.

Leading the parade were several state highway police on motorcycles and four fully robed officials of the klan on white robed horses. Music was supplied by a klan band, a fife and drum corps, and a corps of Scottish bagpipes.

Without interruption the klansmen passed through the town to a large field, where an initiation meeting was held.

Klux Klan 1925

Ku Klux Klan – 1925. Michigan.

DETROIT FACES KLAN ISSUES IN ELECTION

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23.—(Special.)—Theaters in Detroit have practiced Racial segregation since as long ago as 1919, with special sections for Colored when they came in numbers, and in most cases selling only second-class accommodations at any time.

A hungry Colored man in downtown Detroit stands a good chance of starving, and has for the last six years. Many residential districts have for several years included restrictions against Colored occupancy. All classes of employment have also felt the hand of segregation. These attempts at racial segregation were practically unorganized prior to 1923.

The Ku Klux Klan in 1923 began to capitalize these attempts at racial segregation, and since that time an organized effort has been discernible. Now no new desirable section of the city is laid off unless it contains restrictions against our Race. Those sections which were laid off without restrictions have attempted to place them in by terrorization. This latter has led to serious results in the past several months.

Klan Shows Power

As early as 1923 the Klan publicly announced its candidates for the nine-man city council of Detroit, the legislative body of the city. In 1924 Charles Bowles, the Klan candidate, running as a sticker candidate in a three-cornered fight, ran a close second because the other two candidates were ant-Kilan and drawing votes from the same source. Only after a recount was he shown to be 10,000 votes behind.

Charles Bowles is again the Klan candidate in the November election. He is opposed by John W. Smith, the incumbent, a Catholic, and active anti-Klan man with a record of unusual square dealing and fairness toward our people. The Klan is running and voting for only five men for the city council with the avowed purpose of controlling city legislation in Detroit. At the October primary the five-man Klan ticket placed five in the first seven of 18 nominated. Detroit, then, stands in immediate danger of being the first northern Klan governed municipality, unless the anti-Klan vote, which is decidedly in the majority, can be roused from its lethargy.

"Uncle Tom" Busy

The most inconceivable and serious part of the entire situation is the fact that a small group of outwardly intelligent Negroes is actively campaigning for Charles Bowles, the Klan candidate. This group includes professional and business men and a couple of foreign born preachers. Their methods consist of fighting the anti-Klan candidate, since but a few of them have the guts to favor openly the Klan candidate. They argue that the Klan is really the friend of the Negro and hostile only toward the Catholics and Jews. And, of course, the Klan candidate is promising lavishly of jobs to our people.

Colored Klan supporters must fall in one of two classes—handkerchief heads or copper heads. They must be either the hat in hand class or the type who fights the fight of the enemy against his own blood. If they belong to the handkerchief head class we can only hope that they are the last of their tribe and will soon die out. If they belong to the copper head class they should be exposed to the Race as such, not only in Michigan, but throughout the civilized world. In either case the Negroes of Detroit must register to a man and decisively repudiate either type by defeating all Ku Klux Klan candidates at the polls. Why did you Colored people of Detroit leave the South if you intended to bring southern conditions with you? Those of you who believe that the southern white man is your best friend—if any such black creature exists—should go back to the South.

The Detroit Fight.

There is a big political contest on in Detroit for control of the municipality. The wave of intolerance, having spent its force without avail in the south, has passed on to other sections, and the klan is now making a last stand in the north.

Having been stripped of its mask, the order is now exposing its hideous face, baring its wrecked nakedness. It no longer denies that it is founded on racial and religious prejudices, but comes out in its true colors, with one exception. The black man, who was so much despised by the kluckers when they were trailing the political flesh pots down here, is now addressed as "brother" and beseeched to aid the klan leaders in grabbing the spoils.

The only issue of the klan is the religious issue. It offers nothing constructive on which to base its appeal, but is attempting to create a state of confusion, realizing that confusion is its only hope of success at the polls.

Indications are that the citizens of Detroit will repudiate the klan, just as the voters have repudiated it elsewhere. It made two mighty efforts to gain political control in Memphis and Shelby County. On both occasions the order polled its full strength, but went down in defeat, despite the fact that the opposition regarded its boasts so lightly that many of them remained away from the polls and not much more than half the normal vote was polled.

But, even should the klan, by hook or crook, win in Detroit, its victory probably would only serve to hasten its inevitable demise. The wizards, dragons and kleagles of the organization have shown no qualities of leadership even within their own domain.

Soon after it became known that there were a few thousand dollars in the treasury of the order a fight for the spoils began. This internal warfare has grown in intensity with the passing of time. The most unrelenting opponent of the klan has never said as damaging things about those composing the rank and file of the organization as these members have said about each other. They accuse each other of crimes that outsiders never even suspected.

Many of the klan leaders have run counter to the law and been convicted of offenses for which prison terms are prescribed. Many others have been and now are under indictment. Even now the former grand dragon of Indiana and two of his bodyguards are on trial at Nolensville for murder.

Such disgraceful conduct on the part of men affiliated with the order and posing as community leaders had a big part in breaking down the organization in the south. Self-respecting men who had been deceived into joining the organization quit it in disgust.

After all its hurrah, the klan in this section went to pieces, and today little is heard of it. There was no excuse for its existence, and those in charge of it unconsciously emphasized this fact inside and outside the order.

If in the confusion the klan is attempting to create in Detroit any of it candidates should be elected, their incapacity for governmental rule would soon manifest itself. Whatever prestige success at the polls might give the organization would soon be destroyed by the men it put into office.

Nevertheless, the only really decent thing the klan has done is what it has done in Detroit—the throwing aside of the mask and coming out in its true colors, religious intolerance.

An order built upon that may thrive for a season here and there, but its ultimate downfall is as sure as the shadows that follow the setting of the sun.

Ku Klux

Unable to beat the Negroes, the Jews, the Catholics, and the foreigner combined, the Ku Klux Klan is taking them one at a time.

The program thruout the country in the elections this week was make friends with the Negro and the Jew to be at the Catholic candidates.

With the largest element, the Catholic leaders attention next will be turned to the Negro, leaving the Jew and the foreigner until last. Negroes and Jews both were urged to vote the klan ticket in Detroit Tuesday and the same means are being taken to defeat Senator Walsh in Massachusetts next year.

Failure of the plan to work in Detroit means that a new policy will have to be developed, one in which the identity of the wolf in sheep's clothing is not quite so apparent.

Ku Klux Klan - 1925

Mississippi.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS ERUCTATES

The Hon. Ex-Senator of the white people of Mississippi after two years of death-like silence comes to life again with an eructation concerning the Ku Klux Klan. Rightly he denounces the present aggregation of hooded cuthroats but his attempt to canonize the original band of midnight marauders who murdered and outraged Negroes following the Civil War cannot pass. Baltimore Herald.

The Hon. John Sharpe says of the original Ku Klux: "It was a lawless band but they had a sacred purpose and when it had accomplished its purpose it disbanded and its members like good soldiers went back to normal life. 6-10-25

It didn't disband and it had no sacred purpose but that of oppression, oturage and murder of defenseless black men and women.

It was not disbanded until the Federal Courts aided by the U.S. Soldiers sent by President Grant suppressed the lawless bands and hundreds of them were convicted and sent to Federal prisons. Baltimore, Md.

The records of the Federal Courts will show in the States where they flourished that they did not disband, but were disbanded by the courts.

Destroy the present cutthroats but don't glorify those whose vicious and lawless example they imitate and follow.

WHITES ASSAULT DOCTOR AND HIS FIANCEE IN AUTO

Jealousy Believed To Have Prompted Mississippians To Brutal Treatment Of Physician and Young Woman.

(By N. A. A. C. P.)

New York, N. Y., May 20.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has received a report of a brutal assault committed by four Mississippi whites near Meridian, upon Dr. Chas. Smith, a local colored physician and Miss Myrtle Wilson, his fiancee. The whites stopped the automobile in which the colored doctor and his fiancee were riding, dragged them from their seats, administered a severe beating to both and fired shots which wounded the colored docter in the head and may cost Miss Wilson her eyesight. The automobile was riddled with gunshot and pistol bullets. 2-23-25

The local informant states: Dr. Smith is Miss Wilson's fiance and is quite a promising and successful physician at Meridian. He has just recently bought a new car and is building a home. I know Miss Wilson personally; she is highly respected and regarded as a young woman of excellent ability and character. She taught night school at the Tougaloo College while taking a college course there until called home recently by illness in her family. She was to be married in June. At the time of the writing of this letter, it is feared that Miss Wilson will not regain her eyesight."

No cause for the assault upon the colored doctor and the young woman is given, except jealousy among local whites of the doctor's new car and new home.

PHYSICIAN AND GIRL WOUNDED

Meridian, Miss., May 22.—No steps have been taken to apprehend the white men of this city who last week assaulted Dr. Charles Smith and his fiance, Miss Myrtle Wilson, as they were driving along a public highway in a car the physician had recently purchased. Dr. Smith received several bullet wounds and Miss Wilson, a student and teacher at Tugaloo college, was so severely wounded that she may lose her eyesight.

Chicago Defender 5-22-25

Too Prosperous

For months white business and professional men of this city have muttered about the growing prosperity among our people. Dr. Smith, according to information, had received threatening letters signed by prominent whites informing him that he was doing too well. When he made plans to buy a car, according to statements, he was informed that he "had better buy a road to run it on."

Attacked From Ambush

Last week Dr. Smith and Miss Wilson went driving. They had just reached the outskirts of the city when a bullet was fired from ambush. Immediately afterwards a group of white men, all unmasked, and prominently connected with the civic and industrial life of this city, sprang upon the running board of the car and dragged the doctor and his fiance from the seat. After beating both so severely that they lay unconscious on the ground other shots were fired at the prostrate forms.

Dr. Smith and Miss Wilson are still in critical conditions as a result of the assault.

JEALOUS MOB SHOOTS DOCTOR AND FIANCEE

New Car And New Home Too Much For Whites In Mississippi

COUPLE HALTED ON A STATE HIGHWAY

Both Beaten, Car Riddled; Woman May Lose Her Eyesight

New York--The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has received a report of a brutal assault committed by four Mississippi whites near Meridian, upon Dr. Charles Smith, a local colored physician and Miss Myrtle Wilson, his fiance. Afro American 2-23-25

The whites stopped the automobile in which the colored doctor and his fiancee were riding, dragged them from their seats, administered a severe beating to both and fired shots which wounded the colored doctor in the head and may cost Miss Wilson her eyesight. The automobile was riddled with gunshot and pistol bullets. Baltimore Herald 2-23-25

A local informant of the N. A. A. C. P. states: "Dr. Smith is Miss Wilson's fiance and is quite a promising and successful physician at Meridian. He has just recently bought a new car and is building a home. I know Miss Wilson personally; she is highly respected and regarded as a young woman of excellent ability and character. She taught night school at Tougaloo College while taking a college course there until called home recently by illness in her family. She was to be married in June.

"At the time of writing this letter it is feared that Miss Wilson will not regain her eyesight."

No cause for the assault upon the colored doctor and the young woman is given except jealousy among local whites of the doctor's new car and new home.

Race Doctor and Lover Beaten

Mississippi Huns Assaulted Colored Physicians and Sweetheart in New Automobile—Black Man Too Prosperous—As Usual in Dixie, No Arrests Made.

New York City.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, New York, has received a report of a brutal assault committed by four Mississippi whites near Meridian, upon Dr. Charles Smith, a local colored physician, and Miss Myrtle Wilson, his fiancee. The whites stopped the automobile in which the colored doctor and his fiancee were riding, dragged them from their seats, administered a severe beating to both and fired shots which wounded the colored doctor in the head and may cost Miss Wilson her eyesight.. The automobile was riddled with gunshot and pistol bullets. 2-23-25

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No cause for the assault upon the colored doctor and the young woman is given except jealousy among local whites of the doctor's new car and new home.

Ku Klux Klan — 1925. Missouri.

INSIDE DOPE ON KLAN

In last week's issue of this paper, it will be recalled that we reproduced a story from the St. Louis Star, which gave an account of a lecture, made by an organizer of the Ku Klux Klan, revealing some inside dope on the workings and doings of the Ku Klux Klan in and about St. Louis.

We invite all Negroes, Jews, Catholics and Greeks to take notice of this insidious propaganda. If there is anyone interested to know how the Klan is trying to pit race against race, by appealing to race prejudice in the most solid form, they should read that story.

Such propaganda may serve to win the point when men are hoodwinked by startling pictures of imaginary wrongs, which are supposed to be imposed upon them by others, but in the end, it is only undermining the very foundation of a government like this of ours. It is a breeder of race hatred, and makes cowards of men. St. Louis Argus

We pity, yes, we more than pity the man who argues, "Let them alone and they will soon die;" it is criminal, and such persons should and ought to be jointly charged as "accessories before the fact" when any crime is laid at the Klan's door.

While peaceful and patriotic citizens are industriously going about their business, these hired Kluxters are going around selling race hatred, and sowing seeds of dissension among the people. Yet, there are men who, for the sake and greed of office, court favor, and lend encouragement to such organizations. 3-6-25

The Klan, without our knowledge, consultation or will, has brought this fight to us. The Klan challenges the right of Jews, Catholics, Negroes and Greeks to citizenship rights in America. The so-called one hundred percenters have banded themselves under the cloak of an invisible empire; armed their soldiers under masks pulled down all over their heads and faces, leaving only holes for their eyes; and have declared war. As we see it there is nothing left for the Jews, Greeks, Catholics and Negroes to do but get out of the country, or fight.

In their cunning, some of them say, in the presence of Jews that they are not opposed to the Jews. They tell the Negroes Catholics and Greeks the same thing; but, now and then, there appears one like the ex-policeman, Dunleavy who tells, behind closed doors, the full meaning of the Klan, and just what its aims and purposes are.

Catholics, Jews, Negroes And Greeks Assailed By The Klan

A Former Policeman, Now Organizer For The Ku Klux Klan, Gives Some Inside Information On Klanology. Read And Think.

The public will get a better idea of the workings of the Ku Klux Klan by reading the following story recently published in the St. Louis Star. We reproduce it at this time that the public may read and think. Star story, Feb. 5: St. Louis Argus 2-12-25

The Rev. James Dunleavy, Ku Klux Klan organizer and former policeman, in addressing a meeting of approximately seventy-five Klansmen last night at Schwartzman's Hall, Elm and Sutton avenues, Maplewood, declared the average indigent man did not belong to the klan. St. Louis Mo.

But Dunleavy believes that some day the nation will see the good of the klan and welcome it with open arms. In a mild voice, raised now and then to a lusty crescendo, he progressed farther into his theme, telling how the Pope planned to control the next presidential election; how the Jews controlled the newspapers; how white women were not safe working in Greek candy kitchens, and how a Negro school board of St. Louis County hired white school teachers to instruct Negro children.

He swayed his small audience by his eloquence. Dressed in a somber clerical black, with his white celluloid collar standing out in bold relief, Dunleavy nervously paced the floor and for two hours propounded the doctrine of the klan, now and then interrupted by cries of approval from his audience.

"Men," he began, "first of all I want to know that I am among friends tonight, so I will ask you three questions. Are you all Protestants? Are all of you native born? Are there any Jews in this gathering? I need not ask that last question, men. I can see that there are not. Now men, I want to tell you some facts.

Tells of Al Smith

"Do you know that the Pope at Rome is planning to make a Catholic the next president, so he can journey to Rome and bow down before him? So he can lay American gold, our gold at his feet? It's a fact, I tell you, brothers. Why they tried to put Al Smith, a Catholic, in at the last presidential election and they would have done so if it had not been for the good klansmen present at the convention in New York. The army and navy are composed of seventy five per cent Catholics and right to night they have us at their mercy. Take St. Louis, brothers. There are five priests at every church. One of them collects the money and the other four pray for the dead and hunt for men to join the church. They even control our post office. I mailed twenty-six letters today and was afraid at the time to post them all at one place. That is one of the many things we must take care of.

"Another serious problem confronting us, are the Jews. They control the financial world of this country. The bread trust is in their hands and every loaf we purchase they set the price on. Take the very suit on our backs, the Jews tell us what we must pay for it. Look at the movies. Jew controlled. I went into a theater in New York recently, men and saw girls parading before a crowd of Jews, with not enough clothes on to fill a thimble. That is what the Jews are doing for us, men.

"The Greeks are the cause of another serious situation. Our women forced to work in their candy kitchens, are unsafe if they remain there three weeks. I fought them in Kansas City and I know what I am talking about."

Negro Problem Discussed

Changing his voice, which had risen to a lusty crescendo, Dunleavy discussed the Negro situation as it affected St. Louis county.

"The Negro question must be discussed softly, brothers. They greatly outnumber us and we must handle this diplomatically. Right here in this county a Negro school board is in charge of hiring and firing white school teachers. They dictate to them. I asked a member of the community about it and do you know what he told me? He said it was best to leave them have their way, because they were in the majority. Are we going to stand for this? Do you remember what occured after the Civil War? Those days will come again and we will be prepared, brothers. I only wish I could go on, brothers, but my voice is failing me, so I am forced to close. I want to ask you all, though, not to forget our next secret meeting, which will be held at Webster Groves next Wednesday night."

The seventy-five members silently filed out of the hall into the night and vanished in the darkness to discuss again at their next secret meeting ways and means of saving America.

PROFESSOR TOO FRANK; FIERY CROSS APPEARS

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Columbia, Mo.—Publication of a speech in the student newspaper of the University of Missouri here in which he declared that "The Negro is a repressed element in our society" and "there is no proof that the Negro is inferior," was responsible for the burning of a fiery cross on the lawn of Herbert Blumer, instructor in sociology at the university, Friday night. Kansas City Star 2-14-25

In his speech, delivered to a local Bible class, Mr. Blumer is reported by the newspaper as further shocking the Confederates of Missouri by saying, "The white race is the most hybrid race in the world today. I can see Negroid blood through the characteristics of this audience."

This remark proved too much, it is believed, and drew the cross and streamers across Missouri dailies.

The speech of Mr. Blumer is pointed to by many as another evidence of the liberal spirit manifest among a small number of student and instructors on the campus. Recently a debate was held on the question of admitting Negroes to the university. This discussion and others on the race question are intended, according to one of the promoters, primarily to stir Missouri College students to think honestly on the issue.

Ku Klux Klan — 1925. Missouri.

THE KLAN MENACE

The recent primary election, and the present campaign show just what may be expected in the future just so long as the people of the city, state and nation tolerate, countenance, aid and abet the Ku Klux Klan. Because of its insidious, underhand methods of operating, it makes it hard for one to tell just who is, and just who is not a member of that hooded band except those who are not eligible because of their religion, race, or nationalty. The Klan, as is well known, pits race against race, creed against creed, and religion against religion in a most harmful way. It arrogates unto its members the only right to be called one hundred per cent. Americans, and thereby the only ones eligible or fit to hold a public office. In so doing, seeds of dissension are sown among the people of the city, creating a general suspicion and resentment in the hearts of those thus insulted.

St. Louis Star 3-27-25

The Negroes, Jews and Catholics have contributed their bit toward the general advancement and development of this nation. They have, by blood, purchased every right of citizenship that any other "percenters" have.

The stuff that the Klan is peddling around the town ought to be stopped. It ought to be frowned upon by every decent citizen in the country. The Klan issue, in the present mayoralty campaign, is threatening to destroy the Republican party. No effort from a party standpoint, has been made to rid the party of the baneful influence of the Klan. Not an outstanding man or woman (except those ineligible to join) has said one word in denunciation of the Klan. It is Klan ethics, of course, for members to deny their membership in the hooded order, but that is as far as some of the accused go. They deny membership and stop.

Those who are not aiding and giving comfort to the Klan, let them speak out against it. Let something be done to rid the city of this pest that is gnawing at the very vitals of the city, state and nation. The people, have in the past, succeeded nicely without the Ku Klux Klan. We do not see what good it is doing now. If the Ku Klux Klan is found to be a disturbing element in the community, as it seems to be here at this time, the only cure for this disturbance is to stop it.

The Klan is a well known organized body. Lawlessness is lawlessness whether it is the Klan gang or whether it is the Egan gang that fosters it. The Eganites are bold in their operations while the Klan's strength lies in its secrecy. The Eganites rob their fellowmen of money, while the Klanites rob its victims of honor and justice. There is danger ahead unless the good people of the town rise against the Ku Klux Klan.

KLAN DENIED CHARTER IN THIS STATE

Kansas City Judge Renders Decision After Examining Records And The Objects And Purposes Of The Members.

St. Louis Star 3-13-25

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11—The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is not a benevolent and educational society and should not be granted a charter as such in Missouri, Judge Frank P. Sebree recommended to the Circuit Court here. Judge Sebree was appointed by Judge Charles R Pence last November to examine an application filed by the Ku Klux Klan in the Circuit Court for incorporation.

It was further brought out, that the Klan's doctrine was un-American and was dramatically opposed to this form of government. It was also said that instead of the Klan being a benevolent and charitable organization, it was, in fact, a breeder of contempt for law and order and its chief business was to foster race and religious hatred, and to set one class of citizens against the other.

Ku Klux Klan - 1925

New York

THE DISGRACE OF STATEN ISLAND

The colored people of Staten Island must stand as one man behind Samuel Brown in his fight against the Ku Klux of his neighborhood. Led by a Southerner who lives next door to the respectable colored family these hoodlums made a vicious cowardly assault upon his home last Friday night. The Association for the Advancement of Colored People should furnish not only counsel but every other facility at its disposal to bring these scoundrels to the bar of justice and there see to it that they are given the limit of the law. The colored citizens of New York will stand squarely behind Brown and all those who will help this brave colored man in his heroic fight for his rights. We say brave because no man with a streak of yellow would have withstood the barrage of threats and assaults that Brown has gone through for ten months. No more daring words could come from any man than his statement to the New York Times that while he might have been induced to move out before, he now feels obliged to stay. If he persists in this fine attitude he will not only win his own righteous fight but will achieve a glorious, lasting victory for his people. It is his manly duty now to stand firm, to continue to refuse the bribes of money just as he has the threats against his and his family's life.

New York News 9-22-25

The issue is clear cut. Mr. Brown is a letter carrier in the federal service. Mrs. Brown is a public school teacher for New York City. Both are quiet, Christian citizens above reproach in character and conduct. Their Southern neighbor and his Ku Klux comrades have decreed against the right of these good citizens to live in their own property. Their constitutional right to life, liberty and property is thus at issue. Any citizen who by his thrift who would buy his home would naturally buy it in the section which most meets his taste and his means. A colored man who would buy a home on Riverside Drive or Fifth Avenue because those sections meet his requirements would have the same right. He would buy there not because of the desire to associate with his neighbors but because those spots would be most exclusive, most healthful or most pleasing to him. This industrious, worthy couple purchased their home in this quiet, middle class section of West New Brighton because of their children. No man can say they were unwise in doing so. The police department of New York City must protect them in their home and in the pursuit of their affairs at all hazards. Had the police department been doing its duty since Mr. Brown notified it months ago against the assaults and threats of these hypocritical colorphobists these things would have never happened. Brown should now be permitted to have such fire-arms on his person and in his home to protect himself even to the extent of shooting down his criminal assailants. We hope that he will report immediately any intimidation or suggestion upon the part of anybody, official or layman. District Attorney Fach of Richmond County, Staten Island has done a fine thing in ordering the grand jury to convene. He can if he is in earnest get the identity of the criminals from the fifteen witnesses he has summoned. In the event that the Browns can not get justice from the Staten Island authorities they should ask for a change of venue to New York county.

If the Browns don't make their outlaw neighbors who under cover of night stormed their home, pay dearly for their outlawry they will be particeps criminis in this offence. If the colored citizens of New York do not stand by and see it through they will be equally guilty and unworthy.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
SEPTEMBER 9, 1925

SECOND KLAN NOTE THREATENS NEGRO

Staten Island Mail Carrier Warned of Vengeance.

A second threatening letter signed "K.K.K." has just been made public by Samuel A. Browne, a negro letter-carrier, who lives with his wife, a public school teacher, at 67 Fairview avenue, West Brighton, Staten Island. Since refusing the request of his white neighbors to sell his property and move to another district, Browne has been subjected to various forms of persecution and M. Robertson, who lives at 65 Fairview avenue, directly beside him, is under indictment by the Richmond County Grand Jury for leading the persecution.

The letter hints also that the Klan will settle with District Attorney Albert C. Fach, who brought about the indictment of Robertson.

"You are sure in for it," the letter informed Browne. "You have started something you will be unable to finish. Why? Because we have voted to take the matter in hand and orders have been issued to our Staten Island members to act without delay . . .

"As you know we have some very effective methods of handling people of your caliber. We fight for a principle and it does not matter how or when we defend that principle.

"Apparently you are not afraid, and neither is your District Attorney. You will both find out shortly."

The actions against Browne so far have been limited to attempts to hurt his credit and one bombardment of his house by stones and other missiles.

SAYS KLAN WOULD WRECK COUNTRY

Raps Hooded Society in Speech

By Preston News Service

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Oct. 21.—The Ku Klux Klan is turning slightly from its vicious attacks upon Catholics, black people and Jews to say the vital strength of government, which it wants for itself, according to Major A. J. Fry, former member of the Klan, who withdrew from the Klan, to help the New York World conduct its exposure of the hooded organization, declared here in an address.

Pacific Coast Edition 10-22-25 Los Angeles Bad.

According to Major Fry, numerous opportunities have been offered to crush the influence of the Klan in the United States but these have failed because of lack of public interest in its operations. When the World makes its exposure of the klan, he said, if the people of the country had awakened to the situation, the klan would be now but a memory.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
SEPTEMBER 10, 1925

NOTE FROM K. K. K. TO COLORED MAN WHO WON'T MOVE

A letter signed "K. K. K." warning him to dispose of his property and move away from the neighborhood was made public yesterday by Samuel A. Browne, colored letter carrier, who recently purchased a house at 67 Fairview ave., Castleton, S. I.

Browne and other residents have been at war over his occupancy of the house, white residents maintaining their property has decreased in value since he moved into the community. Musco M. Robinson, a white property owner of the community, has been indicted on a charge of conspiracy growing out of the activity to force the colored man to move away, and several John Doe indictments have been granted for other residents.

The letter carried the warning: "If you wait until we act, you will have nothing left to sell."

Browne has been offered more than he paid for the house, but he has refused the offer.

Browne's wife is a Staten Island school teacher.

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
SEPTEMBER 21, 1925

KLAN IS BLAMED FOR WIDESPREAD PLOT BY NEGROES

Staten Island Letter Carrier Tells of Threats Against Life

Charges that the Ku Klux Klan is primarily responsible for much of the agitation against Negroes in certain sections of New York, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and other Northern cities were made yesterday at a mass meeting of Negroes in Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138th Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, under auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Samuel E. Browne, Negro letter carrier, whose life has been threatened because he lives with his family in the home he bought at No. 67 Fairview Avenue, Castleton Hill, Staten Island, was principal speaker. Reciting recent experiences of members of the Browne household, he told the audience the Ku Klux Klan, in a letter purporting to come from that organization, had assumed full responsibility for the acts of terrorism directed against him.

According to Browne, District Attorney Fach has incurred the enmity of the Klan by presenting the case to the Grand Jury. Mrs. Browne is a teacher in Public School No. 11, Dongan Hills, Staten Island. The couple have four children, three boys and a girl.

Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, attributed the racial disturbances occurring with marked frequency in Detroit to the Klan. Feeling between the races is tense as the result of an attack made Sept. 9 on the home of Dr. O. H. Sweet, when one white man was killed and another seriously wounded. Dr. Sweet, his wife and nine other Negroes are prisoners in

Wayne County Jail on charges of first degree murder.

"Mayor Smith charges the disorders are due directly to the instigation of the Klan," said Mr. White. "The Detroit police, said to be honeycombed with Klansmen, are charged with unlawfully shooting at least fifty-five Negroes between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1.

A big defense fund is being raised to hire outstanding lawyers to defend Dr. Sweet and the other defendants.

Ku Klux Klan – 1925.

New Jersey

Flaming Cross Near Statue of Lincoln

EAST ORANGE, N. J. April 22.—(K.N.F.S.)—A statue of Abraham Lincoln, on Parkway, near New St., was bathed in the ddish glow of the flaming cross of the Ku Klux Klan, Thursday. Several colored families live nearby and it is not known whether the demonstration was intended to frighten them or was an attempt to honor the martyred president.

Klansmen Invited to Negro Church

200 Members of Order in Full Regalia Attend Services

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 14.—Two hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan, accepting the invitation extended by the pastor and parishioners of a newly-organized colored church at Pleasantville, attended the church services last Sunday night.

They were in the full regalia of the order.

The Klan members formed a procession in the centre of the village and marched in military form to the little chapel. Upon their arrival it was found that the church could not accommodate its unusually large attendance. Every available seat was taken by the congregation who had turned out in full force in anticipation of the event.

After the Klan leaders had conferred with the pastor, the Rev. Andrew Johnson, it was decided to hold their services in the open field. More than 600 persons, it was estimated, were in the audience.

The Negro pastor and the Klan leader sat together on the improvised altar and both prayed for the success of the new church. The latter declared that the "Klan is not against the colored race and never was."

This assertion was greeted with fervent "Amens" from both the colored attendants and the Klansmen.

N. J. KU KLUX KLAN HOOKS UP WITH BAPTISTS

200 Masked Men Overcrowd New Church At Pleasantville, N. J.

K. K. K. NOT OPPOSED TO COLORED PEOPLE

So Pastor And Kleagle Sit And Pray Together At Church Altar

Atlantic City, N. J.-Two hundred members of the white Ku Klux Klan, accepting the invitation extended by the pastor and parishioners of a newly organized race church at Pleasantville, attended the church services last Sunday night.

They wore full regalia of their order.

The Klan members formed a procession in the centre of the village and marched in military form to the little chapel. Upon their arrival it was found that the church could not accommodate its unusually large attendance. Every available seat was taken by the Negro congregation who had turned out in full force in anticipation of the event.

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Black Cop Nails K. K. Cross Lighters

Camden, N. J.—While patroling his beat, which includes the neighborhood of Eighteenth and Federal streets, Clarance Arthur, a Race policeman, detected several in an attempt to light a cross. Sensing the meaning of it and what it has done to his people, and seeing the men in the hooded gowns, the officer immediately placed them under arrest. At the police station they were held on a charge of disorderly conduct under $500 bail.

As a result of the Race officer's arrest of the hooded Klan, every officer on the police force was instructed to arrest any member of the Ku Klux Klan who wears a mask on the city streets or attempt o burn a cross within the city limits.

Deputy Director Tempest this afternoon refused the Patriotic Society of America permission to parade in this city prior to a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. It has been rumored for several weeks that the meeting is to be conducted by the Ku Klux Klan.

KLAN PASTOR FINALLY QUITS

Rev. Mr. Breen's Utterances Had Almost Depopulated Jersey Church.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Rev. Joseph Breen and his parishioners of the Newton Baptist Church have settled their dispute over the Ku Klux Klan. The Rev. Mr. Breen announced today that he was leaving town soon for North Dakota where another pastorate has been offered to him. He said he would not promote the Ku Klux Klan anywhere any more under any circumstances.

The departure marks the end of a long and bitter controversy. Mr. Breen was so enthusiastic about the invisible empire that he preached its doctrines, under that name, from his pulpit every Sunday. The parishioners objected. And when their objections failed, the parishioners quit the church, the membership of which depleted rapidly, although once it had the biggest church membership in Newton.

Finally, but only after great pressure had been brought to bear upon him, according to church officials, the Rev. Mr. Breen handed in his resignation. This was on April 10 last. His final sermon at the local church was on "the Half Baked Cake," and to illustrate this he produced in the pulpit a cake which e had baked—or rather half baked—himself. He called all anti-Ku Klux Klansmen "half baked cakes."

Even then, however, and until today, he has continued to live at the local parsonage, no new minister having been called to replace him. He never went near the church itself, having taken a job for the Klan, he told friends in Monroe. But that job, he said, him only $12 a week. Last night, parishioners who wanted to bring in another minister, induced him to sign an agreement that he would vacate the parsonage within three weeks.

Negroes and Klansmen March in Church Parade

Marching between two divisions of Ku Klux Klansmen 250 negroes, men and women, participated in the sixth annual parade of the Protestant churches of Jersey City yesterday afternoon, along Hudson Boulevard to the West Side County Park at Jersey City. About 4,000 marchers were in line, half of them were members of the Klan.

The Rev. A. M. Young, Kligrand Kleagle of the Klan in New Jersey, who was listed as marshal of the Fifth Division, failed to participate in the ceremonies. Three Kleagles, heads of the order in Sussex, Hudson and Morris Counties, marched at the head of their respective gatherings. None of the klansmen were hooded or masked.

The parade, marshaled by Thomas F. Stewart, was headed by a detachment of policemen. At the West Side County Park several clergymen, among them the Rev. William L. Tucker, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, addressed the paraders.

Ku Klux Klan – 1925. New York.

Claims Klan Center Of Latest Mob Violence

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 17.—A sharp decline in interference with civil rights is reported by the American Civil Liberties Union in a survey of conditions during 1924 as compared with the two previous years. Fewer free speech prosecutions, police interferences with meetings and cases o mob violence have been reported than in any year since the beginning of the war. The Union accounts for this decline by three factors, the "growing tendency to control public opinion thru propaganda; the absence of any sesrious industrial conflict and the increased freedom of opinion usual in a presidential campaign year.

In 1924, the report shows, there were 233 prosecutions involving freedom of speech or assembly by state and local authorities as against 340 in 1923 and 846 in 1922; 41 cases of mob violence as against 80 in 1923 and 225 in 1922; 28 meetings interfered with as against 58 in 1923 and 28 in 1922; and 16 lynchings took place in southern states, except one in Illinois. The victims were all Negroes.

Mob violence centered chiefly about the Ku Klux Klan, the report declares, adding that "the violence was more often against the Klan than by it, as in previous years." Klan gatherings were attacked in Lilly, Pa., in April; Iiles, O., in August and November, and Lancaster, Mass., in August. Armed battles between Klan and anti-klan forces took place in Herrin, Ill., and Buffalo, N. Y., in September.

THE KU KLUX KLAN, it is often asserted, is a money-making organization which gets a great deal out of its members. But it gives them a good deal too—more, perhaps, than its officers would care to admit publicly. It would hardly do, for instance, to say officially that in certain regions it controls the courts and can give its members the benefits of an all-Klan judicial service. Some of the plain members can blurt out unofficially, however, advantages that cannot be expressed too formally. A Jewish merchant in New York City recently sent some goods to a dealer in Fort Worth, Texas. For some reason the goods were not acceptable and were returned. The New York man's lawyer threatened to sue, whereupon the attorney of the Texas dealer countered with a letter in which he said:

> We shall welcome a suit as our jurors are usually made up of brothers of the Klan and I am sure a Kike Jew wouldn't stand much show before a jury. I myself do not try cases in the justice court, confining myself alone to the court of appeals, supreme court, and federal court, but I would turn the matter over to some active young Klansman for his attention and when he has finished I am sure your Kike client will have a few dollars in costs to pay.

Decidedly the Klan offers its members substantial benefits.

THE Ku Klux Klan is suffering a decline. In some regions where it has been strong it is reported dying. In others it is being polished off by the euthanasia of anti-masking laws. The peak of Klan membership and activity appears to be reached during the second year of its invasion of any section. These, at least, are the conclusions to which the American Civil Liberties Union has been brought by its recent survey and report of Klan conditions. The reasons for the fiasco, we are further told, are "factional disputes within the organization, failure of members to pay their dues and lack of interest in its objects." Lack of interest in the objects of the Klan sounds much too good to be true. We should have supposed that the rank and file have lost interest rather more because of the frank ambitions and venality of the leaders.

BISHOP FAILS TO HALT KLAN GIFT

Freeport, L. I.—Appeals to Bishop W. H. Heard, head of this Episcopal District, failed to halt the Ku Klux Klan local branch, which presented two silk flags and $400 in gold to Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Rev. Joseph Stiles is pastor. The Klansmen some 500 strong attended the presentation in full regalia. Some members protested to the bishop thru letter.

CLAIM KLANSMEN ARE NOT LISTED AS MEMBERS

REPRESENTATIVE OF ASSOCIATION ATTENDS INITIATION INCOGNITO AND MAKES REPORT

NEW YORK, May 19.—A representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, New York, recently attended initiation ceremonies of the Ku Klux Klan in a neighboring state, and reports that Klansmen are given instructions for evading inquiries of judges, juries and officers of the law, when asked if they are members of the Klan.

According to the investigator for the Advancement Association, Klansmen are instructed that when asked if they are "members" of the Ku Klux Klan they are to reply in the negative, even under oath, since no Klansman is a member of the Klan, but all are "citizens of the invisible empire."

K GIFT TO COL. CHURCH

A. M. E. PASTOR ACCEPTS FLAGS ETC. FROM KLUX OVER PROTEST OF MANY MEMBERS

Freeport, L. I., April 7, 1925—The Ku Klux Klan of Freeport on Sunday night presented two silk flags, an American flag and a church flag, together with $400 in gold, to the Bethel African A. M. E. Church here.

The presentation was made after half of the church membership yesterday afternoon, having learned of the Klan's intention toward them, had written a letter to Bishop W. H. Heard of the Eastern Conference protesting against the K. K. K. gifts and asking that the pastor be instructed to decline them as well as the interference of their "Protestant, white, gentile" neighbors. 4-1-25

The Klansmen, 500 strong and in full regalia, filled to overflowing the little wooden church in Bennington Park. Other white men and women, not members of the Klan, also attended the services, so that the white visitors far outnumbered the Negroes. Dr. W. H. Kingston of Farmingdale made the presentation. The flags and the money were accepted by Mrs. Chambers, Trustee Crummel and the Rev. Joseph Stiles, the pastor. Mr. Stiles after proper thanks for the white folks' gifts, reprimanded those members of his congregation who had written to the bishop in criticism of the Klan.

Klansmen Never "Members" of Order But "Citizens of Invisible Empire"

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service)

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 23—A representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, recently attended initiation ceremonies of the Ku Klux Klan in a neighboring state, and reports that Klansmen are given instructions for evading inquiries of judges, juries and officers of the law, when asked if they are members of the Klan.

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REAL MENACE OF THE KLAN.

Former Member Says Intemperate Attacks Have Aided It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article of Ward Greene in The American Mercury relative to The New York World's exposure of the Ku Klux Klan, reference to which was made on your editorial page, is highly inaccurate. I am the man who was responsible for The World's exposure, having been the first person in the United States to visualize the real intentions of the Klan. The World's exposure most certainly did not cause the growth of Ku Kluxism in this country.

I am a Southern man, born in Atlanta, Ga., but reared in Chattanooga, Tenn. My father was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army and, I believe, a member of the original Ku Klux Klan. Shortly after my discharge from the army I went to Chattanooga and became connected with a business enterprise that required considerable traveling through Eastern Tennessee. While on a business trip I was accosted by a Ku Klux organizer, who represented that the present Klan was a "fraternal order commemorative of the old Klan," and invited me to join it. I did so, and assisted him in getting many new members, and took over a section of territory with the idea of working with the organization.

After being on the inside of this movement for three months I found that the whole proposition was a fraud and that, instead of its being a fraternal order like the Masons, Knights of Columbus and others, it was in fact a secret political conspiracy designed to control the entire lawmaking and law-enforcing branches of the State and Federal Governments, and basing its appeal upon bitter hatred for Catholics and Jews. I saw just what such a scheme would mean if it ever became a perfect machine and felt that it was the duty of somebody to blow it up.

The New York World had some time previously begun attacking and exposing the movement, and I took up with the editors of that paper the impressions I gained from my inside contact with the movement. I entered into an agreement that if The World would investigate the entire national situation, and if its investigations confirmed my own ideas that the Klan was a political menace, I would withdraw from it and denounce it as a fraud and a conspiracy against decent Americanism.

This agreement was made and for four months, with my assistance, The World made a nation-wide investigation, confirming not only my impressions but getting more evidence than I had secured myself. I withdrew, denounced the movement and exposed it in cooperation with The World.

The statement that the Klan was an insignificant thing prior to The World's exposure, and that it was made by that work, is not the truth. At the time The World printed its series there were about 500,000 members of the Klan, and the propagation department had covered the entire United States. The movement, while strong in Georgia and Texas, had gained but little headway in the South, and its biggest strength, even so early, was north of the Mason and Dixon line.

The World's exposure would have completely killed the Klan had it not been for the intrusion of outside influences that afterward made it a political power. These influences consisted of Catholics, Jews and negroes, who began a series of attacks on the Klan and on the idea of white Protestants forming an organization for themselves. Without mentioning names, although I have some of the attacks on file, Catholic, Jewish and negro politicians and organizations began to heap abuse on the Klan and its members. The Klan salesmen took these articles and used them as sales talks in showing their prospects how "the Catholics, Jews and negroes are trying to run the country."

Unwise and intolerant Catholic attacks from politicians, editors and priests caused the enlistment of the political Protestant preachers of the country, and they took up the fight in behalf of the Klan with renewed vigor. Soon the Klan membership waned in the South and it became practically a Northern organization, with its anti-Catholic plank as its chief selling talk.

I have been in close touch with the whole situation of intolerance and fanaticism in this country for four years. If anybody in the United States is qualified to write as an expert on this subject, I am. I say without reserve that had the Catholic, Jewish and negro priests, rabbis, preachers, politicians, societies, editors and organizations kept their hands out of the fight, the exposure of The World which showed up the Klan's internal rottenness would have effectively killed off the movement.

There has never been a really intelligent attack made by these people on the real menace the Klan offers. That menace is what I visualized in East Tennessee in 1921. It is the attempt to set up in a republic a secret, "invisible empire," controlling the Government in an underhand way. That menace is still real, and the Klan has not yet been killed off. It is a very foolish thing to speak of the Ku Klux Klan in the past tense.

HENRY P. FRY,
President, Anti-Fanatic League.
New York, May 28, 1925.

GROWTH OF THE KLAN.

Mr. Greene Replies to Mr. Fry—Colored People's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have space to deny Henry P. Fry's statement in your columns that my article on the Klan in The American Mercury is "highly inaccurate"? This is a rather surprising charge, in view of what Mr. Fry himself writes. The only "inaccuracy" he specifies is to say it isn't true that The New York World's anti-Klan crusade contributed to the Klan's growth. He then goes on to admit the failure of The World to kill the Klan, he even agrees that Protestant ministers and others rallied to it. This boom, however, he ascribes to later attacks by priests, rabbis, negroes and radicals, which, he says, the kleagles used for "selling talk." I am sure Mr. Fry knows that such attacks were the direct result of The World's exposé; many of them, in fact, were published in The World during and as a part of its crusade. I do not see how he can well separate the children from the sire. The three—(1) The World's crusade, (2) radical attacks, (3) Klan boom—seem to me a perfect sequence.

It was not my intention in The Mercury article to belittle The World's crusade; but, in the course of presenting certain incidents concerning the Klan which came under my personal observation as a reporter for ten years in Atlanta, to point out the change in the status of the Klan in that city. Before the crusade it was unimportant in the community; now it is important—which is not at all to say that the crusade wasn't laudable and just.

I attributed the shift to local resentment of "outside interference." Surely, this is no new emotion for any section to feel. Once Southerners felt it so keenly they went to war to save a wholly indefensible institution. It seems to me a logical theory to hold that battles against slavery, Klans, Fundamentalists, Bryans, or even 5-cent Mayors, frequently enhance rather than break down opposition, particularly when they are waged with brickbat cartoons, clever-column cracks, and editorials condemning an entire people because some or even a majority of them are unintelligent.

WARD GREENE.
New York, June 6, 1925.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While your correspondent, Henry P. Fry, was still soliciting memberships for the Ku Klux Klan, that movement was being opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. So Mr. Fry is hardly, as he claims, "the first person in the United States to visualize the real intentions of the Klan." In the eleventh annual report of this association, for the year 1920, occur the following sentences:

"The organization [Ku Klux Klan] is professedly anti-Catholic, anti-labor, anti-woman suffrage and anti-negro. From its new beginning, the Klan has been vigorously opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through mass meetings and publicity."

It is still the conviction of this association that publicity is the strongest weapon that can be employed against the Klan. It ends the whispered pretensions of the Klan business agents that that order stands for good citizenship, "patriotism," or any of the other pretended virtues which are made the basis for commercializing race and sectarian hatreds.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON.
Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, June 4, 1925.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 15, 1925

KLANSMEN IN NEGRO CHURCH

Ku Klux Leader Says Organization 'Is Not Against Colored Race.'

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 14.—Accepting the invitation extended by the pastor and members of a newly organized negro church at Pleasantville, 200 members of the Ku Klux Klan clad in their regalia attended the services tonight.

The Klan members formed in the centre of the town and marched to the little chapel at Bayview Avenue and New Road. When they arrived there the church was crowded to the doors with negroes. The Rev. Andrew Johnson, the pastor, conferred with the Klan leaders and services were held in the open. The crowd was estimated at 600. The negro pastor and the Klan leade sat together on the platform and both prayed for the success of the new church, the latter declaring that th "Klan is not against the colored rac and never was." His statement wa greeted with fervent "amen's" fro Klansman and negro alike.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 9, 1925

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While your correspondent, Henry P. Fry, was still soliciting memberships for the Ku Klux Klan, that movement was being opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. So Mr. Fry is hardly, as he claims, "the first person in the United States to visualize the real intentions of the Klan." In the eleventh annual report of this association, for the year 1920, occur the following sentences:

"The organization [Ku Klux Klan] is professedly anti-Catholic, anti-labor, anti-woman suffrage and anti-negro. From its new beginning, the Klan has been vigorously opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through mass meetings and publicity."

It is still the conviction of this association that publicity is the strongest weapon that can be employed against the Klan. It ends the whispered pretensions of the Klan business agents that that order stands for good citizenship, "patriotism," or any of the other pretended virtues which are made the basis for commercializing race and sectarian hatreds.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON.
Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, June 4, 1925.

Ku Klux Klan — 1925

North Carolina.

K. K. K. At Two Churches

Asheville, N. C.—A s[illegible] of money, a Bible and a new American flag were presented to Bethel Baptist Church and Second Hill Baptist Church by masked Ku Klux Klansmen at the Sunday service. Speakers declared that the Klan was the colored man's friend.

BRANDED CITIZEN REMOVES K K K

Carolina Business Man Mobbed by Klan Secures Medical Aid

Robert Taylor Whipped and Burned For Defending Self

Sunday saw the end of two weeks confinement at Freedmen's Hospital for Robert Taylor, of Plymouth, N. C., who was brutally beaten by a masked band of Klukers and branded in the face with acid.

Cause of the Attack

More than three weeks ago, Robert Taylor, an active and prosperous business man of middle age, living in Plymouth, N. C., attempted to get from a policeman in his town the reason why he did not respond to his, Taylor's, request to come down to his combination barber shop, pressing establishment, and poolroom when Taylor had asked him to come.

The officer, named Brown, replied in a surly tone that "he did not have time to be bothered with him and his place," and Mr. Taylor reminded him that it was the second time he has failed to respond to his request for a visit from the officer in the interest of law and order.

The white officer, Brown, swore at Taylor and called him a "damn liar." He also threatened to smash his face.

Taylor remonstrated again with the officer, who is the chief of the police department of Plymouth, and again reminded him that he had the advantage and was taking it, because he had the law behind him and was carrying a gun.

Officer Brown then removed his gun and placed it on a table, and again threatened to smash Taylor's face. Meanwhile a brother of Officer Brown came into the store and caught Taylor in the collar from behind his back. Taylor, seeing that he was unequally matched, left the store, and was followed out by the brother and was met at the door by a group of some five other white men. He was roughly handled and kicked, while he quietly but firmly remonstrated at the unequal balance and the disadvantage under which he labored.

Klan Attack Made at Night

The first events in the series which led to the mobbing, whipping, and branding were on a Tuesday. Not until Saturday night did the mob put in its appearance. Taylor was in his place of business, and his wife was present as an assistant, as Saturday is the big day and night in his establishment.

While quietly and unsuspectingly conducting his personal affairs as becomes a good business man, and as must have characterized Mr. Robert Taylor, who pays taxes on more than 15 pieces of property in Plymouth, N. C., the door was forced open and a mob of some 15 hooded and robed men walked in with guns in hands and demanded that everybody throw up their hands.

The white-hooded mob tied Taylor's hands behind him and took him in an auto some distance from town and into the woods.

When they finally selected their spot for the dastardly outrage, it was announced to Taylor that they had contemplated throwing him into a creek to drown, but they had decided to make an example of him if he would give his word to obey their wishes.

Forced to Acknowledge "White Supremacy"

Tied to a tree, with his hands tied behind him, and surrounded by 15 robed, white-hooded figures, Taylor was asked to promise—

First. That he would tip his hat to every white woman he passed.

Second. That he would hereafter know that a white man was a white man.

Third. That he would apologize for striking the officer's brother.

Under the conditions, there was nothing for Taylor to do; but even here he vigorously protested such injustice and treatment of a man by other men, all to no avail.

The mob stripped Taylor to the waist and beat him over his body and buttocks until they caused the flesh to swell to whelps more than twice the size of his body and drew blood.

As they were about to leave, one member of the mob suggested that he be branded, and it was done. He was marked with acid on each cheek and on his forehead, untied, and told to remain in the woods for 30 minutes.

Quick Wit Prevents Marks For Life

Taylor felt the burning acid on his skin, and he left the woods as soon as the last auto had pulled away. His quick determination probably kept him from being marked for life with the ugly symbol of the cowardly and criminal Klan. Making his way into the town, he asked a friendly druggist to aid him, and after much hesitation he was given some relief from the burning pains.

He then went toward his home, and in so doing passed some members of the Klan, whom he recognized. He again protested the cruelty and the injustice of their treatment.

Upon the advice and urging of his wife and mother, both of whom were on the verge of prostration at the attack by the mob, Mr. Taylor went to a white doctor who has retired and who is known to be above the "cracker" herd now in the saddle in many similar southern towns. The doctor gave him some zinc ointment and thus greatly modified the pain from the acid burns. Not satisfied that the injury might not be a serious one, the wife and mother urged him to come to Washington to see Dr. O. T. Taylor, who had been in Plymouth on hunting trips.

Arriving in Washington, Mr. Taylor was met by Doctor Taylor and taken to Freedmen's Hospital, where he has remained for two weeks to be entirely relieved of the odious stain upon his face, put there by 15 men while he was unable to defend himself.

Taylor a Manly and Good Citizen

The victim of this outrage is a splendid type of colored American business man. He is about 37 years of age, married but with no family except a mother and wife. He owns considerable property and conducts his business along clean and legitimate lines.

He is modest, but firm and courageous. Mr. Taylor held himself able to defend himself, even against the police chief, as man to man, or his brother, who weighs near 200 pounds. When the police chief's brother struck at Taylor, as he did, he missed him, but Taylor landed on his assailant. Again, in the street, the brother struck at Taylor and missed him, and again Taylor landed on him. A third time, the brother essayed to smash the doughty little colored man fighting under the fear of unequal attack, and again missed him, while Taylor landed, but he was kicked by some bystander and forced out of the way.

Except for a slight redness, due to inflammation from the K branded with acid on the forehead, all the marks have been erased by the quick wit of Taylor, who refused to stay in the woods to allow the acid to burn, by the kindness of the druggist who aided him after hours and in a darkened store, by the old doctor who gave him the zinc ointment, by the consolation that all kindness was not dead in white hearts, and finally by the skill and attention of Doctor Taylor and the physicians at Freedmen's Hospital.

Mr. Robert Taylor will no doubt sell his property and leave Plymouth. He will also, no doubt, bring suit against the corporation for damages.

While in the Hospital he was visited by Mr. Leachman, of the Reindeer; J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks; and by other fraternity and business men. He left for Plymouth Wednesday evening.

MOB STILL SUPREME IN SOUTH

(Picture on Page 4)

Washington, D. C., April 3.—Robert H. Taylor, a North Carolina business man, who made the mistake of "becoming prosperous," came to this city last week branded with the marks of the white man's law.

While surgical experts in the Freedmen's hospital labored to remove from each of Taylor's cheeks, and from the center of his forehead the letters "K. K. K.." burned with acid into his flesh, the disfigured victim of mob rule, told Defender representatives how a simple request for police protection had won him the reputation of a "smart nigger," and subjected him to the "acid test."

Bullied by a police chief because he asked him to send police protection to his place of business, assaulted by the chief's brother, Taylor took his case to court. Even while he testified, Taylor was again assaulted by the whites; and as he turned to the judge for a rulnig from the bench upon the outrage, was told to pay a $5 fine and "clear out."

Taylor "cleared out," but a mob cleared after him. Hooded and masked, the white mob took their victim to a lonely highway, beat him mercilessly, forced him to swear eternal respect for the "white man's rule," and then branded his face in three places with acid. Taylor made his way from Plymouth, N. C., to this city. He plans returning for a wife and mother, still dependent upon him for support.

The trouble started, Taylor says, when he asked Plymouth Police Chief "Poss" Brown why he had failed to send police aid to eject a drunkard from Taylor's barber shop. "Poss" told Taylor white folks were too busy to "throw niggers out of places." Advised to "throw his own niggers out, and not bother the police force," Taylor was about to turn away, when the chief added, "And if you bother me again, I'll smash your damned mouth!"

At Taylor's reply, "Poss" reached for his gun, but before he could draw, Poss's brother, Luther Brown, ripped out an oath, and seized Taylor from behind. Taylor aimed a right to Luther's jaw, and the chief accompanied both men to court.

While Taylor testified to the court, Luther swung his fist in Taylor's face. When Taylor protested, the white judge fined him $5 and ordered him to "clear out." Before Taylor could complete plans to leave the town, a mob formed, on the evening of Friday the 13th, raided his barber shop at 25 Water St., and with drawn guns hustled Taylor into the first of three cars, drove 12 miles to a deserted spot on the highway, handcuffed the man to a tree, and began the administration of "white man's law." Sulphuric acid was used on Taylor's face, to make a brand that would "keep this lesson fresh in the nigger's damned black memory." Gun shots were fired over his head, and the mob broke up.

A white druggist in the town was afraid, when Taylor had made his way back, to give first aid to the mob victim, and only reluctantly agreed to "doctor" Taylor's face in the darkened rear of his store.

Authorities at Freedman's were hopeful that the burns could be treated so as to wipe out the disfiguring scars.

VICTIM OF HOODED BAND PLANS TAKING FAMILY NORTH

Prominent Plymouth, North Carolina Business Man May Escape Permanent Disfiguration of Face.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Washington, D. C., April 9—Reports from Freedman's hospital state that indications are that the disfiguration on Mr. W. A. Taylor's face, a prominent business man of Plymouth, N. C., caused by the burning of the three K's on his cheeks and forehead with sulphuric acid, by a hooded mob two weeks ago, will be entirely removed.

Mr. Taylor came to the hospital here two weeks ago seeking surgical treatment following what he describes as a night of horror suffered at the hands of night riders. He said the attack was made on him because he had asked Chief Police Brown of Plymouth why he had not sent an officer at his, Taylor's request to eject a drunken man from his barber shop. The Chief of Police is alleged to have told Mr. Taylor that white folks were too busy to bother with him and his place, and threatened to strike Taylor in the mouth if he said any more to him. The officer's brother, it is stated following this remark, struck Taylor in the face and a melee ensued. The Chief of Police and his brother escorted the colored man to court, where it is said another blow in Taylor's face was landed in the presence of the Judge. When he asked the Court for a ruling on this incident, the Court is said to have replied, "Pay $5.00 fine and clear out."

Visited by Hooded Band

On the same night a band of hooded men went to Mr. Taylor's place, bound him and carried him to a lonely spot on the outskirts of the city, where they warned him to always remember that "white folks are white folks" and burned on his face the three K's.

Mr. Taylor is said to be a successful and prosperous business man of Plymouth, N. C., is making preparations to clean out and move himself and family North, it is said.

Judge Sinclair, Who Presided In Needleman Case, Criticises Press For Failure To Denounce Violence.

SAYS HE HAS DECLARED WAR ON KLAN IN STATE

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Williamston, N. C., May 20—Mob rule was given a sharp rebuke by Judge Sinclair of the Martin County Superior Court who heard the Needleman mutilation case, following his sentencing of the defendants to long terms in the penitentiary at the conclusion of the trial here last week, and also paid his compliments to the Ku Klux Klan and press before leaving for his home in Wilmington.

It was disclosed that Solicitor Gilliam prosecutor of the case requested Governor McLean to send Judge Sinclair to preside at the trial because the Solicitor had heard that a fellow Judge of the Superior Court who had been mentioned for this service, was a Grand Dragon of the Klan. Judge Sinclair admitted that he had heard the report and said:

Says No Room For Klan

"There is no room in North Carolina for the Klan and, as far as I am able, I intend to stamp it out. I don't care whether there are jurists in high position in the Klan—I don't care what the influence of klansmen is, they can't rule here. There were members of the Klan on the jury that tried the mob, klansmen who were witnesses for the defendants and klansmen among the mob. I know it.

"Sometime ago I was threatened by the Klan in a letter delivered in court. I am not afraid of them; I have declared war on them, in my court. That is what the courts are for.

Criticizes The Press

"The press of this State makes me sick. Only one paper, so far is I know, had the decency to denounce this barbarous crime. They like to talk about the beautiful spring in their editorial columns but to take the lead, to condemn mob violence, to call on the people to let the law take its course instead of resorting to mob rule; to educate the people to the purpose of the courts, to lead them to respect the rights of their fellow men—justice, a trial by jury and an abiding faith in that action—well, you don't find more than one or two papers doing that."

FOURTEEN FACING ASSAULT CHARGES

Eleven Accused of Participating in Hooded and Robed Attack on Pair

LENOIR, N. C., Sept. 4.—Waiving preliminary hearing, fourteen men of the Blowing Rock section, including three officers of the law, were bound over to superior court here today, on charges growing out of an attack and alleged assault and robbery on Robbins and Dewey Storie, by a band of hooded and robed men last Saturday night.

All fourteen were arrested early this week on bench warrants.

Eleven of the fourteen men are charged with mob violence and assault. The three officers are charged with failure to discharge their duty in that it is alleged they declined to take a hand to rescue Robbins and Storie from the masked band or to interfere when apprised of the alleged attack.

Wilson, N. C., Times OCT 7 - 1925

FLOGGING OF NEGRO BEING LOOKED INTO

Solicitor Jesse Davis to Make Investigation Into Recent Flogging of Negro Doctor in Farmville by Hooded Gang.

Greenville, Oct. 7.—Acting upon advices of Governor A. W. McLean, Solicitor Jesse Davis was in Greenville this afternoon en route to Farmville to make an investigation of the recent flogging administered to a negro physician at that place by a hooded gang. The negro, Dr. S. J. B. Collins, who is a British subject, was said to have been instructed by his asailants to leave the town but instead he appealed to the British Consulate in this country and this morning Solicitor Davis was in receipt of a message from the vice consulate in Wilmington urging a thorough investigation. It is alleged that the negro, who is prominent among those of his race, has used many expressions of an insulting nature with reference to a recent Ku Klux demonstration staged in Farmville and that several times he has in public speeches in the negro schools and elsewhere made an effort to fill the minds of his race with ideas of social equality between the white and negro races.

Wilson, N. C., Times OCT 7 - 1925

HOODED MOB BEATS NEGRO PHYSICIAN

S. J. Collins, Negro Doctor, Alleges He was Taken from His Car by Hooded Gang and Severely Beaten About the Body with Sticks, and Told to Leave Town Immediately.

Farmville, Oct. 5.—This community has had an ugly affair break out recently when a hooded gang chased a colored physician, Dr. S. J. B. Collins, who was driving his car late in the evening along the country road. The gang stopped the doctor and demanded that he leave his car, which contained his stenographer and a colored girl, and go with them. He states that he was suspended in the air and beaten about the body with sticks. The gang ordered him to leave town immediately. He called in several colored physicians who urged him to consult with Mayor Malvin Horton. The mayor stated that he would readily issue warrants against any parties whom they could conscientiously feel ought to be indicted. Mayor Horton has stated that the doctor bears conclusive evidence on his body that some one has treated him severely.

The doctor is still in town, and since he is a British subject, has taken the matter up with the British Consulate. Serious efforts are being made to obtain reliable affidavits concerning Dr. Collins' conduct in Farmville. Dr. Collins is a Kingston, Jamaica, man and has matriculated from London University.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Union Republican

OCT 15 192

A hooded gang gave Dr. S. J. B. Collins, a negro doctor, of Farmville, Pitt county, a severe flogging one night the past week and ordered him to leave town. Collins, who is a British subject, appealed to the British consulate in this country for protection and the governor ordered Solicitor Davis to investigate the matter but no clue could be found as to the men who whipped the negro. Collins is said to have made some insulting remarks about a Ku Klux Klan demonstration recently held at Farmville and in public speeches in the negro schools he has advocated social equality between the race and as a result received a soun flogging.

Wilson, N. C., Times

NOV 23 1925

BEATING OF NEGRO TAKES NEW TURN

American Civil Liberties Union Has Offered Assistance for Legal and Investigation Purposes in the Case of Farmville Negro Physician Who it is Alleged Was Beaten by Group of Men.

New York, Nov. 21.—The affair of Dr. S. J. B. Collins, a negro physician of Farmville, N. C., who was severely beaten by a group of men who he states wore K K K regalia, assumed a new aspect today when it became known that the American Civil Liberties Union had entered into the matter with proffers of assistance both for legal and investigation purposes.

The Civil Liberties Union, from its New York office, made public the fact that it has taken up the case with Governor McLean, Mayor Malvin Horton of Farmville, the British Consul at Wilmington, N. C., and Dr. Collins himself. The Union, which is a national organization, has attorneys and investigators in several North Carolina cities.

Dr. Collins was taken from his automobile on the night of September 28 and whipped. His assailants ordered him to leave town. Instead of doing so, he appealed to Mayor Horton and to Governor McLean. Governor McLean referred him to Solicitor Jesse Davis of New Bern, who is now investigating the case. Dr. Collins, who is a Jamaican Negro, also advised the British Consul at Wilmington. The Consul there stated that he considered the matter of such importance that he reported it to the Consulate General and also requested information and aid of Mayor Horton.

Farmville he has been undisturbed for him to leave town with two years of back debts owing to him would be financially disastrous.

Although Dr. Collins still lives in

Ku Klux Klan — 1925 Ohio.

KLAN CLAMPS LID ON FURTHER PUBLICITY

"Imperial Kladd" Declines to Give Out Informaton.

BUCKEYE LAKE, Ohio, Aug. 26.—(AP)—Officials of the Ku Klux Klan clamped a tight censorship today on information concerning the national meeting of grand dragons and titans being held here. Sessions have been executive, but today's action followed the publication of several stories obtained by newspaper men from persons attending the meetings.

One article told of an address by H. K. Ramsey, Kansas City, an imperial officer, in which he denounced the practice of klansmen appearing unmasked in public and urged a return to the original purpose of keeping the membership of the klan secret.

Today's move, it was explained, was in line with this policy, which klan officers said will be pursued in the future. Any one, outside of the imperial Kladd, a national official, who gives out any information concerning the meeting will be banished from the order, the gathering decided in a resolution.

Dr. H. W. Evans, Washington, imperial wizard, asserted that the organization "is not seeking publicity." He pointed out that the deliberations of the dragons and titans are not in any sense binding upon the order. The gathering, he said, is for the purpose of "talking things over." The executive body of the klan and he himself, would have to decide upon any changes in policy.

"Kladd's" Statement.

After today's meeting, Mr. Ramsey issued the following typewritten statement:

"At the opening of today's session of the annual meeting of grand dragons and grand titans of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, a number of vigorous objections were voiced against indiscriminate dissemination of publicity of the proceedings of the meeting.

A resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted that the chairman, the imperial kladd, and he only, be designated to give out information for publication and further said any member of the body violating the stipulation of the resolution proceedings be tried immediately for his banishment.

The imperial kladd stated that other than giving out the above action, he has nothing to say for publication."

This was handed the reporter by the sergeant at arms of the meeting.

Forthwith, he penciled out this communique, which in turn was handed to the officers:

To the imperial kladd:

"The representative of the press asks if there will be further bulletins issued today by the imperial kladd."

Almost immediately a messenger with the following penciled notation:

"Nothing further—imperial kladd."

During the meeting and afterwards the sources which previously had supplied news of the gathering refused to say anything. They seemed to be chary of being seen with the reporters.

Today's programme showed that the meeting discussed the question of how to obviate reflections cast upon Protestant ministers in motion pictures and how to better obtain the aid of Protestant ministers in furthering the religious aims of the organization.

COOLIDGE SPEECH DIRECTED AT KLAN; 'KEYNOTE' FOR 1926

President's Advisers Hail 'Tolerance' as the Slogan for Next Year's Elections.

STRUCK RESPONSIVE CHORD

Messages Reaching Coolidge on Way East Indicate He Pleased Millions Affected by Strife.

HE IS GREETED AT STATIONS

Steps on Platform to Meet People and Gets Off at St. Louis for a Ride Through the City.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—The Republican Party's position on the Ku Klux Klan and race hatreds for the 1926 elections, ignored in the Presidential campaign, was defined yesterday by President Coolidge in his Omaha speech, according to advisers accompanying him.

His plea for tolerance and the elimination of racial and religious animosities in American life, judged by the messages of congratulation received by the President while returning to Washington on his special train, has struck a responsive note among the millions affected by the antagonistic attitude of certain groups engaged in fomenting strife.

This plea, the dominant note in his speech before the American Legion yesteday, heartened those, who, like himself, are opposed to stirring up differences which make for dissension among the American people. These issues appeared in the Presidential campaign last year and were emphasized by John W. Davis, his Democratic opponent, but Mr. Coolidge ignored them, believing that such questions ought to have no part in a campaign.

Mr. Coolidge, according to his friends, has always stood for the principles enunciated in his Omaha speech. His public record shows that he has displayed broad and liberal views upon religious and race questions. During the last Presidential campaign he demonstrated this when the Ku Klux Klan movement was at its height and when it might have affected his party's success by accepting an invitation to review the Holy Name Society parade in Washington and making a speech that breathed the doctrine of religious and racial freedom.

Managers Waited With Concern.

Those in charge of the Republican campaign awaited the effects of the President's action with concern and breathed easier when the demonstration was over. The President made this decision against the advice of some of his counselors, and, strange to say, there was no protest made by the Ku Klux Klan, although the organization was active in the campaign.

Those who presume to be informed of the conduct of the last Presidential campaign say that it was by direct orders of the White House that the Klan issue was ignored at the Cleveland convention but the platform contained a plank, which some say that the President wrote, that read:

"The Republican Party reaffirms its undying devotion to the Constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained."

In restating in a specific way these constitutional guarantees the President selected a time when the subject could be sanely considered by the American people without being connected with a Presidential campaign. He has given his views now, when there is no campaign on.

While the Klan movement, in the opinion of the President, is growing weaker, yet he felt called upon to lay before the people his ideas with the hope that he might be able to lessen the religious and racial strife. He has now defined in a strong way the Administration's attitude toward the Klan. Republican leaders say that the Klan issue is sure to rise in the campaign next year and that President Coolidge, as the leader of the Republican Party, has formulated a policy that cannot be ignored by Republican candidates for Congress.

Save Job to Klansman.

In the recent past there have been instances where the Administration has not been so definite in its treatment of the Klan as in yesterday's speech. One of the reputed officers of the Klan was appointed Collector of Customs in Savannah and another notable advocate of preventing religious schools in Oregon was appointed United States District Judge. Friends of the Administration in explaining this say that it is evidence of the President's tolerance and cannot be interpreted as a friendly move.

Some editorial comments in newspapers in the cities through which the President traveled today declared it one of the most courageous and statesmanlike utterances the President has made upon outstanding social issues. Others are inclined to find in it a move for political advantage in the elections next year. But broadly speaking, these comments and messages hail it as a message to all the American people to return to first principles and help conserve the constitutional guarantees.

It is declared that the speech will be welcomed by nearly one-third of the population, who come under the ban of the Klan and the intolerance bred since the World War. The Klan has directed its activities chiefly against the Catholics and Jews, with the members in the Southern States also arrayed against the negroes. There are 18,559,787 Catholics and 3,600,000 Jews in the United States, according to recent estimates. Those of foreign birth or descent in the United States, against which the Klan stand, include those from Central Europe. There are about 7,230,000 classed as of German origin, 3,129,796 of Austrian origin and 1,110,905 of Hungarian origin. The negro population in the United States in 1920 was more than 10,000,000.

The complete overthrow of his plans to have the policies of the Emergency Fleet Corporation directed by Admiral Palmer was received without comment today by President Coolidge. According to one of his associates the President does not intend to keep up the dispute with the Shipping Board and instead will recommend its abolition by the incoming Congress, placing shipping affairs in a bureau under a Cabinet member. He feels that this should be an Executive function. At the present time the Shipping Board is not under the Executive, although the board up until its recent revolt against Admiral Palmer permitted the Chief Executive to have a large say in its affairs. As soon as the President gets a comprehensive report from H. G. Dalton, who is now making a survey of shipping problems, it is said tonight, he will declare for legislation which will end the board.

President Greeted at Stations.

Leaving Omaha at 6 o'clock last night the President's special train arrived at St. Louis shortly before 7 o'clock this morning. The President and Mrs. Coolidge had motion pictures in their car last night showing the most recent news developments. They went to bed early because the President had decided that he would get up at 6 o'clock and have breakfast before the train reached St. Louis. This gave him a full hour to tour the city.

While in Omaha he had his college mate Frank Ely Smith at St. Louis informed of his plans and Mr. Smith, Mayor Miller and Representative Dyer met the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the station. They drove through the parks and visited the zoo. The President then returned to his awaiting train to face a large crowd in the station.

At nearly every stop made today by the train for water and orders the President appeared on the rear platform to greet the crowds. At North Vernon, Ind., he asked for George Litchfield, who had been active in his campaign. George was not in the crowd when the train stopped there on its outward trip. He was there today and the President shook hands with him as well as the Postmaster of the town. An old man gave Mrs. Coolidge a book to be autographed.

Ku Klux Klan—1925.

Oklahoma.

Rotarians Hear Denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 16—What was construed as a direct reference to the K. K. K. was contained in the presidential address of Everett E. Hill, of Oklahoma City, Okla., opening the business sessions of the sixteenth annual convention of Rotary international here today.

"The spirit of intolerance," Hill said, "Has recently gripped the nations and successfully defied the exercise of all true charity. It has come forth to vex the souls of men. For four years, one half of the world's population was urged to hate, to maim to kill. We find in the ghastly backwash of that tragic era the spirit of **repression of passion, of revenge.**"

Ku Klux Klan—1925

Pennsylvania

Second Fiery Cross Burned Before Home

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16.—Lighting the neighborhood for squares around and attracting a huge crowd, a fiery cross, the symbol of the Ku Klux Klan, flamed on the lawn of Highley Lacey, 3823 N. 16th street, early Sunday morning. One of those attracted to the blaze sounded an alarm of fire and the flames were quickly extinguished.

Explaining that the demonstration was the second in three weeks, Mr. Lacey described how he was attracted by the reflection of the blazing cross and during an investigation which followed, literature, presumably issued by the Klan, was found on his doorstep.

He has lived in the North 16th street house for five months, having removed there from Smedley street, above Tioga, where he had lived for 16 years. He owns the Smedley street house and also the house where he now resides.

Mr. Lacey, for some reason not explained, does not feel that the Klan is responsible for the cross burning. He attributes it solely to neighborhood animosity, his being one of the three colored families which live in the block.

Ku Klux Klan—1925. Tennessee.

"Ku-Klux-Klan."

There are those who proclaim loudly against "the new knowledge," but what serious mistakes we would often make were it not for some of that new knowledge. This truth was impressed anew the other day as, happening to be looking up a name in the Century Dictionary, the editor's eye fell upon the other name, "Ku-Klux-Klan." Suppose the editor had been out of touch with recent events for the past seven years and, seeing that name prominent in the newspapers, that he had looked it up in the Century Dictionary to see what it meant. He would have read this: "A former secret organization in the southern United States, of which the object was to intimidate the Negroes, carpet-baggers and 'scalawags, and to prevent them from political action." How badly he would have been fooled had he taken that definition of one of the best dictionaries as the correct definition of the name he had seen in the newspapers! Yes, there is new knowledge as well as old. It is folly to run wildly after everything new or to be tied fast to everything old but, as Jesus said, every "scribe"—that is, every preacher or teacher—who is really "instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, is like unto a man that is a householder, which bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old."

NEW YORK BULLETIN
JUNE 2, 1925

Negro Whipped Through Error By Masked Men

FRANKLIN, Tenn., June 2.—Mistaken for another Negress, Willie May Williams, 25, was forcibly taken in an automobile to the outskirts of this city and whipped by five masked white men after which she was released and told to get back home as best she could.

Police are attempting to identify the automobile and arrest the members of the masked mob. The automobile was stripped of number plates and other means of identification.

The masked band called at the home of Docia House, Negress, who had received several warnings to leave town. The warnings were signed "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." The first warning was issued after Klan demonstration held in Franklin several months ago. Others have folowed intermittently.

One of the men who came to her door told her that he wanted her to go to the court house to "see about those Klux warnings." She told him that she was not dressed, but would be ready in a few minutes. In the meantime, her daughter, Willie May, walked out to the automobile. The men mistaking her for Docia forced her into the car and sped away.

When they found that they had made a mistake they gave her a "mild" beating, she said, and told her to get back home the best way she could.

The House woman and her husband were arrested by Sam Locke, deputy sheriff mysteriously slain a short time ago. They were indicted on a liquor charge.

She told officers that she will not leave town, but will remain and face the criminal charges.

KLAN TRIES TO ORGANIZE COLORED UNIT IN TENN

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—An attempt is being made by representatives of the Klan to bring Negroes in to connection with the "invisible empire" by organizing them under the name of "Knights of Kollosians."

W. D. Byrd, white, of Kentucky, is one of the chief instigators of the propaganda for a Negro Klan unit in this section of the country. He is said to have advised certain colored citizens that representatives of the Klan would be in this city to establish a Negro body to follow the principles of the hooded order and passed around Klan literature. The colored citizens of Knoxville are preparing to discourage the efforts of the Klan under the leadership of fighting "East Tennessee News."

Kentuckian Tells of Refusal To Assist In Organiging Negroes

The real object of white promoters of a secret organization known as the Knights of Kolossians, operating in local territory was to organize the Negroes into a political power and the organization, when perfected was to direct its force against the present city government, according to a statement given two Knoxville daily papers by H. J. Kennedy, "well known white citizen of Harlan, Ky.," who, according to his statement had been working as an organizer of the society.

Local Leaders Approached

Self styled members of the Ku Klux Klan naming Harlan, Ky., as their home, approached local Negro leaders in an effort to have them accept positions as officers of the proposed K. O. K. and stated that the organization was chartered under the laws of the state of Kentucky further that there were several chapters of the organization already functioning among Negroes in North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Kentucky and referred to the large amount of money that could be secured from membership fees and the like.

Rev. S. A. Downer, pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church was the first approached. He refused to give any encouragement to the plan and W. D. Byrd, white, made his way to the office of The East Tennessee News where he explained the object of the K. O. K., left certain literature and sought the co-operation of the editor. The result of this visit was a complete expose of his scheme and an unqualified denunciation of the plan to form what the white promoter termed an auxiliary of the Ku Klux Klan.

Scheme Nipped In Bud

The publicity given the scheme of the promoters of the K. O. K. seemed to have nipped in the bud any effort to perfect a local organization for no Negroes were inclined to line up with the proposition after the warning had been issued to refuse to take part. In talking with a prominent white citizen, one of the white promoters of the organization requested that the names of several local Negroes who could be used in organizing a chapter of the K. O. K., be given. The name of W. L. Porter was given and the promoter was in a hurry to inform the local citizen that The East Tennessee News, of which Mr. Porter is editor had already exploded a bomb into his plans and he didn't want to have anything more to do with him.

The following is a part of the news story as carried in The Knoxville Journal of last Sunday morning:

Mr. Kennedy last night told of the plan to form the secret order among the Negroes of Knoxville and of the scheme by which they were to be used to attach their names to recall petitions and to vote in recall elections. Mr. Kennedy declared that as soon as he found out the real purpose of the order in Knoxville he resigned his commission and abandoned the work.

R. H. Axley, of 1965 Branson ave, is state organizer for Tennessee, according to Mr. Kennedy, who exhibited a contract he made with Axley to split commission on each new member secured. Alonzo Felding, well known Knoxville Negro, was slated to be Kalif of the Knoxville chapter and other well known Negroes were approached about becoming members, Kennedy said.

According to Mr. Kennedy, he has been in conference with several of the prominent opponents of the present administration, the conferences being held in the Southern hotel, at which times he was instructed as to how to approac the Negroes regarding becoming members of the K. O. K.

He was informed that the men who oppose the city manager plan would back the movement and that they urged great speed in getting the Negroes organized. Money was no object he said was told.

Negroes Instructed.

Instructions were given to City Hall and all their "former rights" which had been taken from them by the present administration would be restored, according to Mr. Kennedy.

Some of the Negroes were very enthusiastic over the proposed plan, said Mr. Kennedy, while some others did not take kindly to it. The initiation fee was first fixed at $10 member, says Mr. Kennedy, but as the membership campaign began to lag, the fee was cut to $3.50 per member. Then when that failed to produce additional enrollment, another conference with local political leaders opposed to the city manager plan was held, and it was decided to take in members on the payment of one dollar and instructions were issued to tell the proposed members that if they didn't have the dollar right at that time, they could pay it in 60 or 90 days.

Anxious for Recall

The Knoxville men who are greatly interested in the plan to bring on recall elections were very desirous of having the work or organizing hurried so that they could start recall proceedings after the regular election on September 19, said Kennedy.

Another organizer who was working with him declared

that they ought to make $5,000 out of the work, said Kennedy last night. Mr. Kennedy said that although he was no longer with the secret order that he knew that the work of organizing was continuing and he thought it was making some headway. He declared that when he saw that an effort was being made to get the Negro voters into politics, so that they would vote as one, he realized the danger of such a proceeding and resigned his job.

The K. O. K. is chartered under the laws of Kentucky, having been granted the right to do business by Emma Crowell, Secretary of state. The supreme lodge has its headquarters at Manchester, Ky., but the application was filed in the County Court of Harlan county.

Some of the literature regarding the K. O. K. contains the following:

"A subordinate lodge known

"A subordinate lodge is known as a Kamp. The presiding officer shall be known as the Kalif. It is the duty of the Kalif to preside at all mettings of the Knights and advise members when such meetings are to be held and at what place. There shall be no stated meetings and meetings shall not be held at regular intervals but only at such times as the Kalif may direct."

One section of the literature says:

"I furthermore avow that I will never at any time—under any condition—because of threat, passion, punishment, persuasion—bribe, flattery or for any cause reveal any secret or any secret information, to any person in the whole world. Nor will I reveal anything that may lead to the discovery of the location of the records of the order, unless it be under the order of duly constituted officers of the civil courts in the proper performance of duties and NOT EVEN THEN IF I CAN CONSCIENTIOUSLY EVADE THEM. I will die rather than divulge the above secrets or any of them. I furthermore pledge that I will keep secret the membership of this order. I will ever seek the advancement of the colored race.

A letter addressed to the state organizers at Knoxville under date of July 18 says:

"Certain influential men call upon you on the morning of August 6."

According to Mr. Kennedy the influential men called, explained what they wanted one about getting the Negroes organized in a hurry, so that they would be ready for recall elections after September 19.

Just how many Negroes had joined the organization up to date Mr. Kennedy did not know.

Ku Klux Klan — 1925. Texas.

PUBLISHER OF HOUSTON INFORMER TO BE COYLY LURED TO QUICKSANDS

HOUSTON, Tex., Mar. 20.—In one of the most sensational disclosures of Klan activities ever unearthed in this state it has been revealed that the Klan had "marked" C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston Informer, universally recognized as one of the most militant editors below the Mason Dixon Line for a "perfect" death.

Several schemes were devised for his death and the one that was the most acceptable was one in which it was advised that the editor be lured into the country and there dropped into a bed of quicksand. This plan was advocated as being "perfect," in so far as possible detection was concerned.

As George Kimbro, Jr., former Klan organizer in this state, neared the end of many days of testimony before the local grand jury investigating Klan activities, he told how there had been a certain discussion between Klansmen to get rid of Richardson because of the doctrines of racial equality that he was teaching to his people.

He said H. C. McCall, then cyclops of the klan, now a member of the imperial kloncilium at Atlanta "seemed obsessed with the idea that we must get rid of the nigger editor—he was forever laying plans for it." Different plans were suggested. Someone even suggested (there Kimbro began to laugh and had to stop to recover his voice) that the editor be lured to a doctor's office, made away with and the body cut up into small pieces; each klansman in the plot was to carry away a piece and dispose of it. Kimbro said "McCall jumped at that." A more feasible plan was finally agreed upon, the klan was to have the grand jury at Wharton, which seemed to be the only one near Houston in session then, summon the editor to answer for something he had printed in his paper. Klansmen there "who could hit a dime across the street with a rifle" were to shoot him down as he walked into the Wharton courthouse with the sheriff. The subpoena, with an attachment, was actually issued, Kimbro said, and Richardson was required to make $25,000 appearance bond with the Houston sheriff. But this was stopped and the grand jury recalled the subpoena, he said.

"I took no part in this, as Judge Lawther (klan counsel) inferred I did," Kimbro declared. "I refused to have anything to do with it."

Kimbro then charged that McCall repeatedly asked him to help him find a bed of quicksand around Houston, during long drives in Kimbro's car that the two took at night, so as to get away from interruptions and be free to talk and plan. "If we had to get rid of anyone, quicksand would be the ideal route," Kimbro testified McCall told him. He added that he didn't know whether McCall ever found any quicksand.

Editor Richardson in speaking of the disclosures remarked, "At that, I guess I am pretty lucky to be alive but I shall continue my fight for right."

Christian Science Monitor 3-28-25

KU KLUX KLAN IS UNMASKED IN STATE OF TEXAS

'Ma' Ferguson, Woman Governor Of Lone Star State Signs Bill Designed To Oust The Hooded Organization From The State.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 11.—A bill prohibiting wearing of masks in public was signed today by Gov. Mirian A. Ferguson. The law provides severe penalties for persons entering public buildings, churches or private residences while masked. It was a Democratic party pledge of the last campaign and resulted mainly from flogging parties, said Representative Holbrook, of Galveston, author of the bill.

One section of the law, which bore the emergency clause and therefore becomes effectively immediately, declares it unlawful "for any secret society or organization or a party of the members thereof, in disguise, to parade upon or along any public road or any street or alley of any city or town in the State."

This bill was aimed directly at the Ku Klux Klan. Texas, as no other state in the Union, has suffered from the actual workings of the Klan. The present governor ran on an anti-Ku Klux Klan plank. During her campaign, she said if elected governor, she would use the power of her office to stamp out the Klan in the Lone Star State.

When she signed the bill, Mrs. Ferguson sighed, with a great sigh of relief and remarked: "If I sign a thousand bills during my term of office, none will give me greater pleasure and it's hardly possible that I will sign one that will do the State more good."

St. Louis Dispatch 3-13-25

KKK PLANNED TO CUT NEGRO JOURNALIST TO PIECES

C. F. Richardson, Publisher of the Houston, Tex., Informer, Marked for Brutal Murder.

Reports received from Houston, Texas, by the N. A. A. C. P., indicate that it was at one time the plan of the local Ku Klux Klan, to lure a Negro newspaper publisher into a doctor's office, cut him in small pieces and carry the remains off, each Klansman taking a small part of the body.

Testimony to this effect was given in a suit involving the Klan, acording to an account published in the Houston, Texas, Post Dispatch of March 20. George B. Kimbro, Jr., a former high official of the Klan, is reported to have testified as follows:

'McCall was obsessed with an idea of getting rid of a Negro newspaper publisher by the name of Richardson and at times suggested to me plans to get rid of him. One fellow suggested that we get the Negro up in a doctor's office and cut him to pieces and then each Klansman carry down a piece of him and destroy it. McCall jumped at the idea." Kimbro said he would not be positive who suggested the scheme.

Kimbro then testified concerning intentions of an alleged Klan grand jury at Wharton to "get rid" of Richardson. The grand jury was to issue a subpoena to Richardson on the pretext of questioning him about something published in his paper, Kimbro declared. Richardson was to be brought to Wharton in the hands of a sheriff. Two men, known as "crack shots," were to be placed at secret points near the court house, armed with rifles. The sheriff was to bring Richardson across the court house lawn and at a given signal step aside and permit the riflemen to shoot down Richardson.

Mr. C. F. Richardson is publisher of the Houston Informer, a colored weekly.

Chicago Defender 4-8-28

AUTOMOBILE CRASH PREVENTS HOODED WHITES FROM KIDNAPPING HOTEL PORTER

(Preston News Service

Waco, Tex. Sept. 11—It appears that the hand of providence intervened here when an effort was made to kidnap a Negro porter, said to be the first of its kind here in more than a year, became known to the police late Tuesday night. Charley Tidd, employed at a hotel in the downtown district, told the police that he was taken from in front of the hotel while on the sidewalk, by four white men and placed in an automobile, driven by another unmasked white man. Tidd said the car had been driven for some distance, possibly about 18 or 20 city blocks when it collided with another machine which was parked near the curb.

According to the police Tidd said that the five white men tore the masks from their faces and fled as soon as the crash occurred, leaving him in the machine. Tidd told the police that he then climbed out of the machine and came to the police station to report the affair.

Dallas Texas News 9-11-25

Wichita Kansas Eagle 9-11-25

TEXANS "TAR" NEGRO.

Three Men, Blackened Up, Sought As Assailant.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 14.—Police today were searching for three men who tarred and feathered Jim B. Ward, negro dentist, here early Monday morning, it was learned today.

Ward said he was called from his home, seized by three men, disguised as negroes, and taken to the outskirts of Houston in an automobile. His assailants, he said, removed his clothing, one painted him with tar, another applied the feathers and the third poured acid on his hands.

His assailants, he said, took his watch and $18, but left his clothing. News of the affair did not become public until today.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 8-15-25

Houston Doctor Victim of Huns; No Arrest Made

Dr. Ward, Young Dentist With Offices in Odd Fellows Temple, Gets Phoney Emergency Call—Abducted in Auto and Given Coat of Tar and Feathers—Robbed and Left Tied to Post—Finally Released and Brought to City—District Attorney's Office Promises "Investigation"—No Arrests Yet!

One of the most outrageous and disgraceful crimes in Houston's recent history was perpetrated Monday night, when a bunch of Houston Huns decoyed Dr. R. H. Ward, local colored dentist, from his home on a phoney call and then at the point of a revolver forced the dentist to enter an automobile and whisked him away where he was brutally and shamefully outraged.

Dr. Ward, known to Houstonians as "Richard," (having been born, reared and educated here and his family being considered one of the best families in this section of the state) received a telephone call during Monday night, purporting to call him on an emergency case to the 1700 block on Ruthven Street. (The dentist lives at 1212 Ruthven.)

When the dentist responded to the call at the address given over the telephone, he was told that no one at that address had phoned for a dentist; whereupon he immediately left the premises and started back to his domicile.

8 point to follow here

An automobile was parked some 15 or 20 feet away from the house he had just approached and when one of the men asked him if he was Ward, the dentist, thinking, perhaps, the car was waiting to carry him to the proper address, replied in the affirmative, according to his version. When he had done this the man (a member of the white race) approached the race dentist and placed a revolver at his abdomen, threatening to "shoot h—l" out of him if he gave an alarm. Dr. Ward was then made to get into the car, in which two other persons occupied the rear seat with blackened faces, and was driven to the western section of the city—out near Waugh drive; where he was forced to leave the car and submit to cruelties such as only the Huns could conceive with their infamous "kultur."

According to the dentist, the white man with the revolver remarked that "I have been laying for you a long time"—making this remark upon Ruthven street when compelling the doctor to get into the auto at the point of the gun.

When these Huns (Dr. Ward asserts that one of them replied to the name of "Slim") made him leave the auto, they tore his clothes from his back, tied his hands behind him and then poured tar and feathers on him; also carbolic acid on his back; confiscated his watch, money, checks, check-book and clothes, excepting his underwear, coat and shoes.

In some inexplainable manner the dentist extricated himself from the rope and went to a nearby house and phoned for his landlord, D. D. Carter, telling him of his maltreatment and predicament. Mr. Carter jumped into his auto and drove out where the dentist was and brought him home, carrying along a bathrobe to cover and protect Dr. Ward's body.

When seen by an Informer representative Tuesday forenoon Dr. Ward, who was not showing much ill effect from his harrowing experiences with this band of hoodlums and Huns, stated that the leader of the trio told him that they had been instructed by the local head of the Ku Klux Klan to give him this baptism; remarking to the dentist that he (the Hunnish leader) was only going to do a few of the things the klan chief had instructed and commanded him to do to the dentist.

The dentist says that they did not apply the lash or whip to him, but told him that he only had three days in which to arrange his affairs and shake the dust of Houston off his feet.

Early Tuesday morning Dr. Ward reported the outrage to some of the leading white citizens, along with his father, and to the district attorney. The latter asked the dentist any number of questions and promised to make an investigation of the brutality.

While officing in the U. B. F. building at 419½ Milam street, Dr. Ward had a little run-in (nothing serious) with a white youth from a local dental supply house; the dentist forcibly removing the white upstart's hat from his head when he (the bullying white ruffian) refused to doff his hat in the dentist's private office in the presence of a female patient. For this gentle, but firm, reminder to this white youth that he undoubtedly had neither manners nor common decency, the dentist was arrested and fined.

According to Dr. Ward's version of Monday night's outrage, it was an aftermath of the Milam street incident, and he believes that this same youth, also called "Slim" at the dental supply house where he is employed, was the same "Slim" (so-called by the Hunnish leader Monday night) in the party that outraged and robbed him.

Despite the fact that the colored dentist reported this outrage to the district attorney's office and investigators out of said office, giving certain definite information to them, no arrest had been made at the hour this article is being penned, while the daily newspapers have not, at this hour, reported the abduction, baptism and robbery.

Here is a good job for both the Harris County grand jury, now on summer vacation, and Houston's Committee on Inter-Racial Co-operation, apparently taking a vacation also.